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3 January 1984

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

INFILTRATION OF NORTH KOREAN AGENTS INTO SOUTH KOREA DETAILED

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 20 Oct 83 p 10

[Text] Roundup of Four Spy Networks and "Cement" and "Hat String" Tactics: Exert Evil Influence Through Study Abroad Consulting Service: Japan as Springboard: Cadres Dispatched to South to Rally Anti-Government Forces: Spying on Military Secrets, Subway Construction, etc.

On the 19th, the National Armed Forces Security Command revealed that they had learned, during the interrogation of four bands of recently arrested spys, that North Korea has recently been stepping up its efforts for promoting "Cement Tactics" to organize a united front by rallying the people with anti-government tendencies in South Korea, and "Hat String Tactics" to infiltrate into South Korea by detouring through third countries. According to the Security Command, both the cement and hat string tactics originated in the sayings of Kim Il-song. The cement tactics are designed to turn the anti-governmental elements, who are scattered throughout South Korea like loose grains of sand, into a powerful anti-government force by sending a large number of cadre class agents into South Korea with a mission to cement the loose sand and turn them into concrete.

The hat string tactic implies that the South Korean regime is a hat maintained by the two strings, one is the U.S., and the other is Japan; the hat would be blown away from the head even if only one of the strings were to be cut off.

The clandestine activities of those four spy networks who were recently arrested are as follows:

So Song-su Spy Band

So Song-su is a second generation Korean living in Japan. Following his graduation from the Law School of Kobe University in Japan, he worked at the Yongjin Chemical Industries Co, which was operated by his father. Ever since he had entered Kobe University, he engaged in a series of anti-South Korean activities. He joined the Hyogo headquarters of the Korean Student League in Japan, an anti-South Korean organization, read communist literature avidly, printed and distributed fliers of anti-South Korean propaganda, and master-minded demonstrations.

In April 1970, he was recruited and indoctrinated with communist ideology by Pak Kwang-su, a North Korean operative in Japan. In November, 1973, he visited North Korea and received further ideological education at the Dae-song-san secret hideout in Pyong-yang for a month. He then joined the North Korean Worker's Party.

In December of the same year, he returned to Japan with the instructions and funds to lead revolutionary activities such as the recruiting of students and religious leaders and the organizing of underground party networks in South Korea.

Subsequently, he reported that four persons, including Kim Byong-jin of Han-hak-dong, would be the candidates for his recruitment. In April 1974, he recruited Kim and gave him ideological education and instructed him on how to operate as an agent. Later, he made Kim join the Association for Korean Residents in Japan and sent him to South Korea eight times between March 1976 and December 1979, under the pretense of visiting relatives, or serving as interpreter for tour groups, with the ulterior motives of gathering such information as the actual state of student demonstrations, the condition of defense on the western front, and information on how well the check points were run by the military and police.

Between April 1975 and December 1976, So Song-su personally made two visits to South Korea and surveyed the condition of student demonstrations and the state of popular feelings. In May 1978, he held a meeting with a North Korean agent in Singapore and exchanged secret documents. In May 1981, with establishment of a base of activities in South Korea in mind, he married Kim Sun-bok (26 years of age. pseudonym). Afterwards, he traveled often to Korea with the excuse of visiting his wife's family and gathered information on secrets of the military harbor facilities.

Kawahara Jiro Spy Band

Kawahara Jiro emigrated to Japan in April 1982 and worked as a laborer there. He watched a North Korean video tape on the Pyong-yang subway system and received an ideological orientation at the home of Yun Han-jo, the chairman of the Ueno Branch of Mihe Prefecture of the Korean Federation in Japan. He was then introduced to a certain Yu, a North Korean operative in Japan, who recruited him following his ideological education.

On July 12, 1982, when he made a visit to Busan, he gathered various information, including the state of Busan subway constructions, and reported on the government and the military to a North Korean agent upon his return to Japan. He also recruited his family and relatives, and brought them over to Japan where they were given ideological orientations. He then stepped up his secret operations to organize an underground network, centering around the people of humbler origins in Busan, his base of activities.

Kim Sang-sun Spy Band

In December 1981, Kim Sang-sun went to Japan with a forged passport and worked at a factory located at the home of a relative. He was introduced to a certain Pak, a branch committee chairman of the Korean Federation in Japan, and received an ideological orientation from him. He asked if Pak could help him see Kim Jin-hyon, his uncle residing in North Korea. He returned to Korea in March 1982.

Afterwards, in February 1983, he returned to Japan and received a formal ideological education from a certain Kim, a high ranking operative directly dispatched from North Korea. Following the indoctrination, he gathered such military secrets as the locations of military agencies and their functions. He reported his findings. In June 1983, he spied on the locations of military facilities and the economic conditions of Seoul. While he was waiting for instructions to enter North Korea, he was arrested.

Pak Pak Spy Band

Pak Pak was a Korean resident in Japan who studied in South Korea for three years, from April 1978. Following his studies in South Korea, he worked at a Japanese Business College operated by O Yong-sok (47 years of age, Chairman of the Board of the Kure Academy), a North Korean operative charged with operations in South Korea. Pak was recruited by O.

He lured his maternal uncle by the name of Yun Yong-jin, a vagabond singer in Japan, into his scheme and handed over to Yun, one million yen, which he had received from O, who had subsequently set up the Study-Abroad Consulting Service at 3rd Ga, Jongro, in Seoul, to arrange for students to study in Japan. Through this service, 15 Koreans were sent to Japan to study at a technical college belonging to O's academy. Some of these students were given ideological indoctrination on communism in a subtle manner with the intention of training them to become North Korean agents operating in South Korea.

From August 1982 to August 1983, Pak made several visits to South Korea, and while he was there, he gathered such information as the present conditions of the facilities of the Olympic Stadium at Jamsil, and the conditions of the military-police sentry duty at the Songsan Great Bridge area. He sent reports on his findings.

Yi Chong-hu, who was implicated in the operations went to Japan to study, upon his graduation from Kyunghee University in February 1973. While he was studying economics at Nippon University as sophomore, he worked at the Japan Business College as a staff member in the Student Guidance Office. Here, he was recruited by a communist agent.

With the operation fund supplied by the Korean Federation in Japan, he opened a study-abroad service at 1st Ga, Jongro in Seoul, and attempted to send two students to Japan.

Especially, Pak, Yun and Yi, under the assumption that South Korea would be in need of a large number of technical personnel for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games, tried to send students to Japan through the study abroad services in Seoul for technical training, with the ulterior motive of making them work for the North Korean agents to disrupt the Olympic events by deploying them at the site of Games. Yi was arrested while he was recruiting students for this purpose.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA'S INTERNAL INSTABILITY AND PURGES

Seoul NAEWOE PRESS No 354, 21 Oct 83 pp 1-7

[Text] Seoul, NAEWOE--It was recently reported that North Korea is experiencing serious internal dispute due to repercussions caused by dissident elements in the course of forcibly paving the way for Kim Chong-il to succeed the North Korean leadership.

According to what was disclosed to the outside world by the Korean residents residing in China and the members of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan who have recently been to North Korea for a visit, during January through April, Kim Chong-il instructed that dissident elements within the military be purged and ferreted. Because of this, it was reported that approximately 500 North Korean Air Force and Navy officers had been purged. The background for such a massive purge in the North Korean military was that serious friction and trouble started to develop between Kim Chong-il and the military on the occasion of the defection to the Republic of Korea by North Korean Captain Yi Ung-p'yong on 25 February, and because of a Chinese Communist Army pilot's defection to Taiwan via the Republic of Korea; North Korea suffered a serious blow as top secret information involving MIG 19 and MIG 21, the principle models of the North Korean Air Force and others, was leaked out to the Republic of Korea, it was learned.

Meanwhile, it was also reported that some 10 military generals opposing the set-up designed to have Kim Chong-il succeed the North Korean leadership were purged in early 1982, while it has been rumored that Ch'oe Hyon, a member of the Military Committee and also a member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party (KWP), had been poisoned.

Also there is a rumor that Kim Il has been detained while Kim Pyong-ha, former National Security Minister, and Kim Pyong-yon, former Finance Minister, have reportedly been purged. Thus, such activities to remove opponents involving veiled power struggles reportedly reached its extremity in 1982

Some veiled struggles for power which reportedly took place in 1982 are as described below:

A large scale riot opposing Kim Chong-il occurred during April and May last year, and that many officers serving in the fields of the military operations, equipment and technology, including 10 general grade officers, had sought

political asylum in Communist China. Prior to this, in early 1983 Kim Il-song purged 12 high ranking North Korean military officers, and successively in June when Communist China's Defense Minister Geng Biao visited North Korea, 32 North Korean military leaders and high-ranking party officials requested political asylum at the Communist Chinese authorities, and then they escaped outside the country aboard Geng Biao's special plane. This caused bewilderment on the part of the North Korean authorities.

The following are some of the instances which support credibility on such incidents as purges and political asylum cases within the North Korean military.

Amid the continued indications for massive anti-Kim Chong-il moves after 1980, O Chin-u, one of the high-ranking North Korean military leaders, was removed after January through April 1983 [as published]. Since then such deputy ministers as vice minister of the People's Armed Forces, Paek Hak-rim, deputy chief of the North Korean Military Political Bureau, Yun Ch'i-ho, and vice minister of the People's armed Forces, Pak Chung-kuk, have been playing major roles in various events. Taking this point into consideration, it seems that the purges of the party, political and military leaders, the largest of its kind since the mass purge of 1950's, are being carried out. The following is a summary of various incidents involving purges in North Korea which were disclosed to the outside world in 1982.

Major North Korean Incidents and Purges in 1982

(1) Since the establishment of the national security ministry in May 1973, Kim Pyong-ha assumed the post of the minister and had been exerting every effort to ferret out anti-Kim Chong-il elements, but during 1982 he was purged as "factionalist" and "counterrevolutionary element" after he was regarded as a useless person when incidents involving anti-government resistance, including the occurrence of anti-Kim Chong-il movements, had been uncovered frequently in North Korea.

(2) At least 105,000 residents in North Korea are being detained at various concentration camps for ideological charges. In addition to 25 prisons in which ordinary criminals are accommodated, there are eight prisons exclusively for political prisoners. This was confirmed through a defector in April 1982.

(3) It was disclosed in April 1982 that North Korea was using the aforementioned "political and ideological criminals" detention camp, also known as the "special dictatorial zone," for the accommodation of what they call "anti-party counterrevolutionary elements" and "factionalist elements" and their family members who are considered to be disloyal to the party or disenchanted with the establishment of Kim Chong-il's succession to the North Korean leadership.

Among those being accommodated in the said camp are such high-ranking personalities as Pak Kom-ch'ol, age 75, secretary to the Secretariat, the Central Committee and the Korean Worker's Party; Kim Kwang-hyop, age 67, former national security minister; Ho Pong-hak, age 76, former four-star general in the North

Korean People's Army; and Yu Ch'ang-sik, age 59, former vice chairman of the South-North Coordination Committee. All of them are reportedly charged with opposing the set-up for Kim Chong-il to succeed the North Korean leadership.

(4) Throughout the end of April 1982, a large scale riot defying Kim Chong-il took place in the entire area of Ryanggang Province and north Hamgyong Province, and many officers serving in the fields of the military operations, equipment and technology, including more than 10 general grade officers, took political asylum in Communist China.

(5) Recently a riot involving mainly forestry workers and members of the Social and Labor Youth League took place in the areas of Ryanggang Province and north Hamgyong Province. They started the riot in protest to the massive purge of dissidents within the party and the military by Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u and their followers who fought back after the death of Ch'oe hon because they had failed in their earlier attempt to seize the full powers of the North Korean executive organizations on the occasion of the first session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea on 5 April. The North Korean authorities are suffering from serious problems caused by workers and members of the Social and Labor Youth League who rose up statues of Kim Il-song everywhere and dragged them around and also destroyed the "holy place" of Kim Chongsuk (mother of Kim Chong-il).

(6) On 28 February, on two occasions before and after the election of representatives of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly, Ch'oe Hon, former member of the Military Committee and the Party Political Bureau, submitted a letter calling for discontinuation of the one-man rule of Kim Il-song and the set-up for Kim Chong-il to succeed the leadership for the removal of the upper segment of power [O Chin-u and Yim Ch'un-ch'u], for the release of political prisoners, and for the lifting of political segregation and surveillance. As a result, it shocked Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u who were maneuvering to seize the full powers of the political regime.

After the questionable death of Cho'oe Hon, Kim Chong'il and O chin-u started to launch a counter-attack beginning in mid-April which purged dissidents within the party and military. The main objective of this counter-attack was to remove supporters of Cho'oe Hon heavily concentrated in the Hoesan area (Ch'oe's native place).

(7) North Korean Deputy Premier Kim Il, who had constantly been rumored to be under house arrest, has been detained in a hospital ward since last September. It is said that he may have been poisoned to death as was Ch'oe Hon who died in April.

The Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u faction not only believes Kim Il, leader of a moderate faction, to be a behind-the-scenes person involved in the attempted assassination of Kim Chong-il in July, but they are also promoting the purge of the rival faction in order to pave the way for Kim Chong-il to succeed the North Korean leadership through heredity.

(8) North Korea's Kim Il-song purged about 12 generals in April and May on the grounds that these generals had opposed the succession of his son, Kim Chong-il as the leader through heredity.

(9) Amid rumors that several high-ranking North Korean generals had sought political asylum in Communist China, sources in Peking who are well-informed of the North Korean situation disclosed on 2 October that generals at the North Korean headquarters were purged early this year. The same sources who have been watching the North Korean domestic situation very closely said when Kim Il-song failed to appoint his son, Kim Chong-il, the party secretary, "the deputy head of state," 10 high-ranking generals were expelled from the military early this year.

Recently in North Korea, Kim Chong-il and O Chin-u and their supporters were engaged in a large-scale work to purge the entire opposition group in the party, the government, and the military under the slogan: "Destroy Factionalism, Parochialism and Nepotism" The said purge is in progress; its targets include Deputy Premier Kim Il, who is now under house arrest, the late Ch'oe Hon faction, and the Kim Song-ae (Kim Il-song's wife) faction. Because of this, there has been great unrest and confrontation in the North Korean party, government and military. Especially in the military, a large number of leading officers who belong to the Kim Il faction and the late Ch'oe Hon faction and those who had been to USSR for study, are being purged on grounds that they believe in factionalism. Moreover, parochialism has been used as an excuse to harass the people who came from Hamgyong Province and former Korean residents in Japan who had been deported to North Korea. Nepotism has been used to deal with the Kim Song-ae and Kim Yong-chu factions.

(11) Political prisoners in North Korea are being imprisoned or expelled. The 1982 annual report of the International Amnesty Committee has it that the people who had defied Kim Chong-il were expelled in September 1980.

CSO: 4107/019

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK PAPER VIEWS VERDICT ON RANGOON TERRORISTS

SK110818 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Price for Rangoon Massacre"]

[Text] Given the heinous enormity involving the Rangoon massacre, capital punishment had been quite expected for the perpetrators--two North Korean army officers sent by their regime in Pyongyang. Even so, the Burmese court's passing of the death penalty Friday on the two terrorists was certainly an action that is enough to impress the world with its fairness.

Unequivocally, it reflected Rangoon's resolve to uphold the cause of justice. The significance of their action cannot be over-emphasized at a time when the world now finds itself increasingly vulnerable to terrorism. In this sense, the Burmese have surely provided a momentum to reverse the current perverse trend.

North Korea has long been a terrorism exporter, making its presence known almost everywhere where there has been trouble. It has done this to boost what it calls international revolutionary capability. The Rangoon bombing attack was a case in which Pyongyang attempted to make the best of such work in its quest to communize the whole Korean peninsula by abusing the sovereignty of Burma.

In doing so, Pyongyang exploited good will on the part of the Burmese Government, hardly mindful of how Rangoon would be hurt by the terrorist bombing. In this respect, Pyongyang's despicability must be condemned in a united voice of people everywhere who believe in decency in the civilized world.

The North Korean communists, it seems, have been trying to make their existence felt in the world through whatever means available--even as a troublemaker. In view of this, admonition only intended to appeal to their conscience will never work. They, therefore, must be made to understand that their reckless adventurism will only backfire.

With this in mind, the Rangoon Government did well to break off diplomatic ties with North Korea and even to derecognize it early last month. Such natural, appropriate action has not gone unattended. Recently, Costa Rica followed suit and many other countries have made their determination known to keep

Pyongyang away. The sentiment brewing against Pyongyang was well reflected in the UN General Assembly's Legal Committee which turned out to be the site for condemning it.

One of the two North Korean terrorists was said to have been angry about the fact that his grenade exploded immediately after its safety pin was removed. He reportedly believes that the Pyongyang regime gave it to him to kill himself, not others and this was the chief motive for him to make a confession. This is just another example of how cruel and inhumane the northern communists are in cold-blooded pursuit of their goals.

We wonder how such a brazen-faced group like Pyongyang could exist on earth at the present time. It remains hardly ashamed by the crime it so blatantly committed in Rangoon against the civilized world. Still denying its responsibility for the bomb blast, Pyongyang sent armed agents again down to the southern port city of Pusan a week ago only to have two captured. They confessed that their mission was to destroy key government facilities and kill Pusan citizens. We are now alerted about a Pyongyang agent who was dispatched earlier, and is still at large.

As it turned out, the latest infiltrators carried with them the same terrorist equipment as those used in the Rangoon bombing and in a bomb explosion at the American Cultural Center in Taegu in September. All this, at least, points to the fact that the north Korean communists still resort to the same terrorist plots in a relentless and callous manner as before.

Rangoon has just taken a fair and natural court action, resolute enough to rally the global voice of justice against terrorism. The world community as a whole is called upon to join in the efforts to dissuade Pyongyang from terrorist behavior by active sanctions. This will be a way of protecting the world from terrorist threats. We, on our part, should step up our vigilance not to allow any North terrorism.

CSO: 4100/033

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

YONHAP CITES VERNACULAR DAILY ON RANGOON VERDICT

SK120741 Seoul YONHAP in English 0733 GMT 12 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 12 Dec (YONHAP)--A vernacular daily, THE TONG-A ILBO, in an editorial Monday urged the world to take "physical sanctions" against North Korea to prevent the communist country from committing more terrorism.

Excerpts follow: "...The death sentence on the two North Korean agents (who perpetrated the Rangoon bombing) is not merely a punishment of the two agents, but also is tantamount to a death sentence to Kim Il-song.

"What concerns South Korea and the world's peace-loving countries is whether the death sentence alone, which was imposed on the agents, will be enough to restrain North Korea from committing terrorism.

"In the United Nations legal committee 43 Western and non-aligned nations have condemned North Korea's brutal act and even North Korea's allies could not defend its terrorism but instead kept silent...."

"...What is regrettable is that North Korea has not shown one sign of repentance. Instead, it sent armed agents into South Korea on the Tadaepo coast near Pusan amid incessant international accusations following the Rangoon bombing."

"...There is no way to block North Korea's terrorism fundamentally other than to let the Kim Il-song regime know how terrible the price and the retaliation are for terrorism. For those who worship physical power, physical power would be feared most of all."

"...We would like to emphasize that the world should isolate North Korea from the international community by severing diplomatic ties and controlling economic relations until North Korea comes to respect order in the civilized world."

CSO: 4100/033

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON COSTA RICA'S ACTION AGAINST DPRK

Action 'Most Appropriate'

SK080122 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Costa Rica Snubs Pyongyang"]

[Text] The decisive action taken by the Costa Rican Government to sever ties with North Korea is most appropriate and significant. More nations that respect international law and the cause of humanitarianism should follow suit to call the international desperadoes in Pyongyang to task for their crime against civilization and humanity.

Costa Rica yesterday became the first country, following Burma, to give North Korea its deserving reward for violating international law and blatantly abusing the code of decent human conduct.

President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez notified visiting Minister of Sports Lee Young-ho that San Jose suspended all relations with Pyongyang and would not consider restoring diplomatic ties in future.

San Jose's attitude toward the fatal misbehavior of the Communist regime in North Korea clearly illustrates that international public opinion has turned against Pyongyang.

The determined response of the Latin American nation to the North Korea atrocity was also declared at the United Nations where Costa Rican representative Edwin Munoz announced that because of the serious offense against the people of South Korea and Burma, his country decided on December 2 to break off all relations with North Korea.

His declaration was part of loud verbal attack against Pyongyang early this week at the General Assembly's Legal Committee for dispatching saboteurs to plant a bomb at a Rangoon shrine in October that killed 21 people, including 17 of our important officials. Several delegates to the world body referred to the incident. Costa Rica was joined by Japan, West Germany, Sweden and Antigua-Barbuda.

At the start of a debate on international terrorism, Japan's ambassador led the condemnation of North Korea by declaring that such an act of terrorism is unforgivable and seriously endangers peace and order of the world.

The West German representative expressed shock and outrage at the finding through an official inquiry by Burmese Government that North Korea was responsible for the heinous act of terrorism. He said Rangoon's decision to put two North Korean terrorists on trial and derecognize Pyongyang was not only fully justified but a praiseworthy contribution to efforts to combat international terrorism.

These countries were one in calling upon all peace-loving members of the world community to raise their voices in clear terms to denounce the saboteurs of the diabolical bomb blast.

It is now common knowledge that North Korea has become a haven and training center for international terrorists. It has offered protection and aid to terrorists and subversives from all parts of the globe, besides exporting arms and violent revolution.

The continued disclaimer of North Korea to the Rangoon incident has rebounded to increase its discredit and isolation from the comity of nations. Other countries ought to translate their words of criticism and outrage into actions of diplomatic pressure against the North Korean renegades by cutting off relations and taking other punitive measures.

Action Against North Welcomed

SK080057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Sanctions Against P'yang"]

[Text] International sanctions have been extensively discussed--and many actions have already been taken--against North Korea's atrocious bombing in Rangoon nearly two months ago, an act which claimed the lives of 17 South Koreans, including four government ministers, as well as four Burmese.

Of those reprisals, Costa Rica's recent decision to break off all relations with North Korea stands out, in that the action represents the most severe and punitive diplomatic sanction which can be applied to a foreign state.

The Central American republic is the first nation not directly involved in the incident to take such a stern action--a sanction which is similar to the one already taken by Burma about a month ago.

What makes the Costa Rican action further illustrative is the fact that the country proclaimed its own perpetual neutrality only four weeks ago, reacting to the Central American region's precarious situation, beset by prolonged fights between rightists and leftists in many regional states.

Though Costa Rica is essentially a pro-Western nation, this background underlines the resoluteness which San Jose exhibited in the action taken against Pyongyang and, conversely, testifies to the intensity of international moves to punish such vicious terrorism as the Rangoon incident.

In fact, the announcement of San Jose's sanction was made at a special session of the U.N. General Assembly's Legal Committee, which has just opened its debate on international terrorism with a plan to adopt a resolution spelling out steps to prevent and punish terrorist acts.

At the committee session, delegates one after another severely censured the North Korean act of terrorism, committed in a third country, seriously undermining the peace and order of the world. Even delegates from Communist states were reported as having made no attempt to defend Pyongyang.

What is essential in such debates in the world forum and other arenas is the imperative need for meting out reprisals and, moreover, for taking substantive and concrete actions, because verbal censures alone would be far from sufficient to correct the wicked behavior and anachronistic perceptions of Pyongyang's Communist hierarchy.

In this connection, the San Jose act of severing all ties with North Korea is meaningful in that it has set an illustrative precedent for other world nations in dealing with what Costa Rican leaders aptly called the "terrorist group" in Pyongyang.

It is to be noted that the Rangoon bombing is only one recent instance of the international terrorism waged by North Korea which, not to mention its subversive acts in South Korea, has reportedly trained guerrillas or supplied arms and military advisers to about 30 countries over the past two decades, largely to aid of their insurgents.

The magnitude and intensity of Pyongyang's commitment to international terrorism indeed requires most harsh and painful sanctions, if the dogmatic North Korean Communists are to be taught how to behave properly.

The resolute action by Costa Rica is thus deemed appropriate and we hope that it will be followed by other nations--in the name of preventing the recurrence of such terrorism and thereby contributing to the cause of world peace and order.

On the other hand, we in the republic have to redouble our guard against the possibility that North Korea may further intensify its provocations as a reaction to its isolation in the international community.

CSO: 4100/030

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REACTION TO NORTH KOREAN INFILTRATION ATTEMPT

Citizens Enraged

SK060130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] The infiltration attempt by two North Korean armed agents captured off Pusan Saturday night, has once again aroused the people's indignation against the North Korean Communists.

Many people said the news was all the more shocking in that North Korea sent armed infiltrators to the south less than two months after it killed innocent people in the October 9 Rangoon bomb explosion.

Many citizens also praised the military for taking swift measures to foil the infiltration attempt.

Kim Yong-ji, 40, of Suyong-dong, Nam-gu, Pusan, said, "This incident, along with the assassination attempt on President Chon Tu-hwan in Rangoon, clearly shows the terroristic characteristics of the North Korean regime."

"By sinking the espionage boat and capturing the two North Korean agents, the military assured the people once again that no such schemes by the North Koreans will go unpunished," she added.

Many Pusan residents said the incident should serve as a reminder of the ever-existing threat from the north.

Hong Sang-pyo, 41, secretary general of the Pusan Amateur Sports Association said the government and the people should not lessen their defense posture against possible provocations from the north. He expected that similar infiltration incidents will continue until the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games.

Cho Chae-ki, professor at Danga University in Pusan, also emphasized that the people should be prepared mentally and physically against the incessant attempts by North Korea to communize the south.

Many people said they felt pride in the nation's military which destroyed the infiltrating vessel and caught the two North Korean agents. Yun Sun-taek, 50, who operates a restaurant near the place where the infiltrators were

captured, said, "The North Korean chieftain Kim Il-song must have been surprised to have learned of our preparedness against such infiltration attempts." He said several bullets, believed to have been fired by the North Korean infiltrators in fighting against ROK soldiers, struck his restaurant.

Taegu citizens also were unanimous in criticizing the North Korean Communists. Yi Po-yong, a lawyer in Susong-gu, censured North Korea for resorting to violent means instead of seeking national reunification through dialogue.

Yi Byong-ik, director of the Taejon chapter of the Korean Anti-Communist League, said this, infiltration attempts, which occurred less than two months after the Rangoon bomb incident, will remind the peaceloving people of the world of the bellicosity of the North Korean Communists.

Prof. Kim Kyong-dong of Seoul National University said the North Korean regime is more likely to be dependent upon violent means in their attempt to communize the south.

More Infiltration Attempts Predicted

SK060126 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Foiling N.K. Desperadoes"]

[Text] The abortive infiltration of the southeastern shore of the country by a pair of Communist North Korean saboteurs over the weekend attracts special concern on two counts--the timing and the outward appearance of the agents captured.

Less than two months have elapsed since the brutal massacre of our leading government officials in a bombing in Rangoon planned and carried out by a North Korean commando squad. Schemers of the atrocity were supposed to be still agonized over its failure.

However, the war machine and sabotage apparatus in Pyongyang lost no time in launching another attack on our southern border, apparently thinking the troubled minds of our people had not yet recovered.

Last Saturday night two armed agents landed near a suburb of Pusan and were spotted and captured alive by army guards after a hand-to-hand encounter. The spy boat which dumped these infiltrators was sunk off the port city.

Recklessness and desperation are evident in the hasty and ill-planned limited invasion into our territory on the heels of the similarly futile and fool-hardy adventure in mass murder.

The Communist fanatics in North Korea hearily feel ashamed of the despicable crime committed in a friendly foreign country against its official guests.

They are piqued at partial accomplishment of their bloody design and embarrassed at its adverse reactions.

Reports from the scene of the landing described the two captured North Korean agents as wearing plain clothes and long hair. This supports a belief that they had intended to intrude deep into the rear area of the Republic and perform spying and sabotage missions immediately under the disguise of civilians.

Many of the hundreds of arms and pieces of equipment seized from the infiltrators were found to be identical with those in the possession of the North Korean assailants in Burma. Further details to be obtained from the two captives will shed much light on the latest developments in North Korea.

It has been made clear to the world once again that Pyongyang's assassination and ambush operations in foreign countries directed against Seoul and its provocations and sabotage inside the peninsula are all systematic parts of its well coordinated campaign of indirect aggression.

The prompt and effective response of our armed services in countering and frustrating the thrust was sufficiently strong and reassuring. Our population is now convinced that they may well take at face value the claim of our officers and men to water-tight defense preparedness.

It was fourth time that North Korean infiltration attempts were intercepted by our alert and combat-ready soldiers. Communist guerrillas tried to enter our territory across the western border in June and through the east coast in August.

A spy boat was detected and sunk off Ullung island later in the same month. All attempts were nipped in the bud by efficient combined operations of our army, navy and air force.

There are reasons to foresee recurrence of similar invasion attempts along the Demilitarized Zone and by sea. We must maintain a high level of military and moral vigilance and capability to cope with any such continuing threats from North Korea, while condemning and enlightening the international community on the belligerent and barbaric ways of Kim Il-song.

Need for Continued Security

SK060045 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "N. Korean Agents"]

[Text] Citizens in South Korea were once again placed on alert Saturday night against Communist guerrillas, who attempted to sneak into a southern coastal area near Pusan.

When the Communist agents tried to infiltrate into the south through the port of Tadae-po, west of Pusan, during the night, our Army troops on guard immediately spotted them and captured both alive in an ensuing gun battle, according to the counter-infiltration authorities.

In a joint operation by Naval and Air Force elements, the spy boat that had carried the North Korean guerrillas to the south was sunk in nearby waters off the port city of Pusan.

No casualties on our side were reported in the anti-guerrilla operation.

Revealing the whole picture of the infiltration by the Communist agents this time, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Yi Ki-bak, who concurrently heads the Counter-Infiltration Operations Center, said that the aim of the Communist attempt was believed to be creating social unrest here, as well as to destroy major establishments.

As the general indicated, the Pyongyang regime has renewed its flagrant infiltration scheme by sending armed agents to the south at a time when the nightmare of the Rangoon bombing is yet to fade away from the minds of all peace-loving people in the world.

This is clearly indicative of the fact that the Communists in the north are far from remorseful about the atrocious criminal acts which they have previously perpetrated on the Korean peninsula and even in foreign countries, squarely against humanity and peaceful order on the globe.

However, it is good to hear that our security forces displayed such high capability in intercepting the Communist penetrators as in the latest incident, allowing the Communist agents no room for their incursion into the south.

World nations are fully aware that the Communist hierarchy in the north has been driven into a corner, particularly in the wake of its vicious criminal act in the Burmese capital of Rangoon.

In the face of the boiling international opinions condemning the Pyongyang regime for its direct involvement in the bomb explosion, committed by the commandos whom it has sent, the Communists in the north seem to have become desperate to cover their unpardonable crimes of this sort by all possible means.

Thus, they have apparently chosen a scheme of escalating tension on the peninsula and this part of the world by continuing to send armed guerrillas to the south at any cost, brazenly ignoring the voices denouncing their crimes heard in the international community at large.

This year, our security forces have intercepted Communist spy boats on two other occasions, on waters off the southeastern and eastern coasts, respectively. Fortunately, the infiltrating vessels were sunk in prompt anti-guerrilla operations on the scene.

It should be noted that the North Korean provocation against the Republic in the south seems to have reached its apex, with nothing to ease the existing tension in this region being done by the Pyongyang masterminds.

Keeping this in mind, we can hardly stress too much a water-tight security posture, not only among the military personnel, but among the people as a whole against Communist infiltrators from now on.

Only when we are fully prepared for it can the people and government in the south overcome the present ordeal in the face of the mounting tension in the south-north confrontation at this juncture.

CSO: 4100/030

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

YONHAP REPORTS ON CONTINUATION OF TRIAL IN BURMA

SK020217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Rangoon, Dec 1 (YONHAP)--The explosives a North Korean terrorist possessed at the time of his arrest by Burmese police were identical to those that killed South Korean leaders at Rangoon's Martyrs' Mausoleum October 9, a prosecution witness told a Burmese court Thursday.

Maj Aung Tan, an explosives expert with the Burmese Defense Ministry, testified during the seventh session of the trial against the two survivors of a North Korean terrorist trio sent to Burma with the mission of killing South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan. The grenades used by the terrorists to resist Burmese captors were manufactured in North Korea, he said. Four Burmese and 17 South Koreans, including four cabinet ministers, died when a bomb, allegedly planted by the North Koreans, exploded at the mausoleum a few minutes before Chon was to arrive.

Another witness, Maj Maung Aye, a communications expert with the Burmese Defense Ministry, said the batteries found at the explosion site were identified as the products of Japan's Hitachi Company and were identical to those carried by Chin Mo and Kang Min-chol, the two North Korean military officers now on trial.

A third member of the trio, Sin Ki-chol, died when he blew up a grenade to resist Burmese captors.

Thursday's session concluded the trial's testimony. The trial will resume Monday when the prosecution and the defense lawyers will exchange their views on the charges the defendants face.

CSO: 4100/030

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLY TO WIND UP REGULAR SESSION 16 DECEMBER

SK160135 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The National Assembly will wind up the 3-month regular sitting today, amid signs that its members will gradually prepare themselves for the next parliamentary elections, expected to be held in early 1985.

It is scheduled to act on about 20 bills in its morning session. Included are two controversial bills which provide for a maximum sentence of death to those who illegally take properties out of the country in excess of 5 billion won and to those who take more than 5 billion won through illegal means such as fraud, embezzlement and blackmail.

Also included in the bills which the legislature will pass is one designed to prevent law-enforcing officials from abusing the rights of criminal suspects. In particular, the legislation mandates a maximum sentence of life imprisonment to those found guilty of torturing and killing suspects in the course of their investigation.

The DKP has tried hard to pass the bill through for the past 2 years.

Yesterday, the full assembly session rammed 22 bills through the legislature. The bill which would extend the period in which illegally built houses and buildings could be legalized was opposed by lawmakers of the DKP. Lawmakers of the KNP abstained.

Amendments to the National Physical Development Law which will enable the government to strictly restrict land transaction in certain areas were among the legislation approved by the legislature.

During the closing days of the parliamentary sitting, both ruling and opposition parties pitched for the passage of bills apparently drafted in anticipation of the National Assembly elections. The ruling Democratic Justice Party, for instance, made a great efforts to steer through a bill which would legalize a great number of illegally built structures, including homes of the urban poor and office buildings.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party alleged that the legislation is mainly aimed to gain urban voter support.

For its part, the majority Democratic Justice Party charged that the DKP took issue with the legislation which had already been cleared through relevant committees with full backing from the oppositionists.

After much interparty wrangling, the assembly passed the 1984 budget bill with a cut of 30 billion won from expenditures.

The parliament revised the steering law which has been a main source of friction between the two major parties for a period of over 2 years. The revision paved the way for restoration of the right of each standing committee to deliberate on budget proposals of government agencies.

CSO: 4100/032

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK'S CHIEF JUSTICE DEPLORES COMMUNIST GROUPS

Human Rights

SK100229 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 10 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea's Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung said Saturday that the concept of human rights, manifested in the international declaration of human rights and the Korean Constitution, means that human beings should be protected in all walks of life.

"However, it is deplorable that groups, believing in communism these days, not only trample human rights and happiness but also destroy human lives," Yu said in an address during a ceremony here marking the 35th anniversary of the international declaration of human rights.

"At this time, when it is difficult to guarantee human rights and protect humanity, we should renew our determination to realize, by all means, the guarantee of human rights, the supreme ideal of the Korean Constitution," Yu stressed.

Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong also gave an address during the ceremony, stating, "for us, the establishment of a staunch defense posture is the first stage of the protection of human rights."

"The Korean Government will exert its continuing efforts to have the genuine ideal of the international declaration of human rights realized in this land through a perfect harmony of national security, freedom and the guarantee of human rights," Chin said.

In the ceremony at the Sejong Cultural Center with 500 government officials and citizens attending, the government awarded orders of civil merit to Yi Hwal, president of the International Human Rights League of Korea, and four lawyers, including Kim Taek-hyon of the Seoul Bar Association, for their meritorious service in protecting human rights. It also gave official citations to 22 people from various walks of life.

Human Rights Week Observed

SK130041 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Human Rights Week"]

[Text] The vital importance of human rights is once again raised and stressed on the occasion of Human Rights Week, commemorating the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations.

However, it is deplorable indeed that there are developments increasingly threatening the fundamental rights of people around the world, not to mention this year's two incredible tragedies especially for Koreans--the 9 October terrorist bomb attack in Rangoon and the 1 September Soviet downing of a Korean airliner.

We have to be particularly concerned about the threat to the basic human rights--as well as to the national security--posed by the North Korean Communists, who not only tyrannize over their own people but also ruthlessly commit atrocities against others like in the bombing in Burma--on foreign soil.

The meance of such an anachronistic regime in the north conversely reminds us of the preciousness of an open, free society and the need for greater efforts to promote the principles of freedom and human rights endorsed by the universal declaration 35 years ago.

It is of great importance that we ponder what are the major impending tasks to be done in observing Human Rights Week this year.

All citizens are called upon to join in the great task of creating a sound living environment, in which each and every individual's basic rights are fully guarantees.

In this cause, we must cooperate with each other and be ready to work for better standards of life and increased freedoms, in view of North Korea's continued threat.

In this connection, maintaining national security is an essential step toward guaranteeing human rights in our country.

The primary thing to be emphasized is that we must respect others' human rights as democratic citizens while we make claims about our own rights. Undoubtedly in clear self-contradiction, so many cases can be seen of people infringing upon others' rights, like the old Korean saying that "the fist is closer than the law."

Furthermore, there are also not a few cases where those whose rights have been encroached on silently suffer, ignore it, or even deem such encroachments unavoidable or natural.

These two types of injustices should be eliminated, because they obviously run contrary to a free democracy.

In particular, the police, the prosecution, and other law-enforcing authorities are advised to straighten their posture in performing their official duties, so as to drive away "undemocratic" injustices once and for all.

Accordingly, it is necessary for all parents and teachers alike to educate young generations, in particular, that the rights of others should be no less respected than one's own rights and that no violations of others' rights can be tolerable.

Also to be pointed out, among other things, is the need for all the court judges to be courageous, as they are our "final fortress" to protect legal human rights when they make rulings on cases.

Another point to be raised on this occasion is the need for the nation to accede to two International Covenants on Human Rights--one on economic, social and cultural rights, and the other on civil and political rights--at the earliest possible date.

The accession to these international agreements can be described as a matter of procedure required for a country to join a "world club of gentlemen."

The ratification of the conventions is meaningful in that it will declare internationally that our nation is among the countries advocating and respecting human rights.

At the same time, we also expect to see further legislation and policy measures in the cause of human rights to a more desirable extent in the near future.

CSO: 4100/032

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTIES REACH COMPROMISE ON COOPERATIVES CHIEFS

SK130045 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Ruling and opposition parties yesterday reached a major compromise on the election process for chiefs of regional cooperatives.

Heads of "units" (myon, up and kun) agricultural, fisheries and livestock cooperatives will be elected in their general conferences from March 1984. The election will be subject to consent of chairman of respective federations of cooperative societies.

The chairmen, however, will have no choice but to endorse those who get the largest number of votes cast in line with the interparty accord. The agreement will pave the way for a substantial revision of Agriculture-Fisheries Ministry rules concerning the appointment of chiefs of "unit" cooperatives.

To date, heads of regional cooperatives have been selected by a nine-member screening panel formed at every unit co-op and approved by chairman of respective cooperative federations.

The proposed rule change will also make it easier for rank and file members to dismiss any co-op chiefs with "many defects in their quality." The rule change is to take effect 1 March next year.

The major opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) has long demanded a substantial change in the method of picking chiefs of regional cooperatives. In particular, they have contended that only "politically neutral" persons should be allowed to head unit cooperative societies.

The DKP, in this regard, has presented to parliament a bill calling for direct election of regional co-op chiefs 2 years ago.

CSO: 4100/032

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY WELCOMES REINSTATEMENT OF PROFESSORS

SK090009 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Reinstating Ousted Profs"]

[Text] Welcome are the reports that the Ministry of Education has lifted a 3-year-long ban on teaching imposed on a total of 86 college professors.

They were dismissed from their teaching jobs at 25 colleges and universities across the country under a government-initiated "purification" drive, in connection with campus unrest and other incidents in 1980.

Since then, they have been barred from teaching at all schools. Voices have been raised in recent months about the need to reinstate them to the teaching profession, not only for their sake but also for meeting an acute shortage of faculty at almost all higher learning institutions of the country.

The ministry's latest decision is particularly meaningful in that it also serves the cause of national reconciliation, for which the government has taken various steps ranging from a partial relaxation of the ostracism imposed on former politicians to amnesties granted to those charged with having violated martial law decrees and other edicts at the turn of the decade.

Most of the ousted professors were in fact branded "persona non grata" during that time of transition from the "old order" to the inauguration of the Fifth Republic.

For all that, the ministry's reinstatement guidelines, made public earlier this week, appear to contain some technical problems which are feared to limit the actual implementation of the relief measure.

The decision, to be more specific, does not mean that the ministry will arrange teaching jobs for the professors at issue, just that it will no longer forbid colleges to employ them.

Besides, the guidelines contain the firm proviso that the professors are banned from returning to their former schools--on the grounds, among other reasons, that their return may create "delicate" relations between those reinstated and the professors who have remained on the faculty, unaffected by the 1980 purification drive.

As for applying for jobs at other schools, problems may arise from screenings by the institutions concerned, which are likely to be rigid to meet their own requirements and the circumstances.

In this respect, the ministry officials reportedly said that each institution would have a free hand in deciding whether or not to employ and of the applicants. However, misgivings have already been voiced as to how many of the ousted professors will really be able to find positions at new schools.

On the other hand, recent statistics released by the Education Ministry indicate that the nation's 98 colleges and universities have faculty members enough to meet only 80.9 percent of their requirements, on average. In other words, about 4,100 more teachers are needed.

That situation provides a rosy picture for the 86 dismissed professors being able to find new jobs. The ministry officials also reportedly predicted that "a considerable number" of the ousted professors would be able to resume teaching beginning next semester.

Still, it seems to be necessary for the ministry authorities to take further steps to help many of the professors at issue return to the campus, in view of their peculiar standing.

Once such a measure is taken by the government, authorities to take further steps to help many of the professors at issue return to the campus, in view of their peculiar standing.

Once such a measure is taken by the government, efforts are needed to make it truly effective and successful, minimizing the room for grievance or regret.

It is also hoped that the ministry authorities will take a forward-looking posture, as in the case of the dismissed professors, toward the students who have been expelled from schools for various reasons.

CSO: 4100/032

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COLLEGIAN ARRESTED FOR INCITING ILLEGAL RALLY

Antigovernment Leaflets Scattered

SK082351 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] Police yesterday arrested a university student on charges of violating the law on illegal demonstration and assembly.

Police said the student, Sin Chae-kin, 23, a junior at Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, scattered antigovernment leaflets around the campus and instigated students to demonstrate on 29 October last year.

Collegian Arrested for Instigating Demonstration

SK082353 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] The Seoul District Prosecutor's Office yesterday arrested Im Yong-hui, 24, a senior at Sookmehong Women's University, on charges of violating the law banning illegal demonstration and assembly.

Im was charged with instigating her fellow students to stage an antigovernment demonstration on the campus by spreading seditious leaflets Monday.

CSO: 4100/032

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WITNESSES TESTIFY IN MYONGSONG SCANDAL TRIAL

SK080127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] A prosecution witness testified yesterday that Kim Tong-kyom, a key defendant in the Myongsong loan fraud scandal, acknowledged his involvement in the case early in August when tax authorities were probing the source of Myongsong Group's business loans.

Kwon Yong-hun, an official at the Office of National Tax Administration (ONTA), told a three-member court panel that Kim admitted to illegally channeling bank loans totaling over 100 billion won since April, 1979 to the then Myongsong chairman Kim Chol-hol.

Kwon, 36, was one of the 20 prosecution witnesses summoned to testify before the 11th division of the Seoul District Criminal Court which opened the fifth hearing session on the case.

Kim Tong-kyom, former assistant manager at the Hyehwa-dong branch office of the Commercial Bank of Korea, and 18 other persons have been arrested on charges ranging from embezzlement to bribery in connection with the scandal. The scandal surfaced late in August.

Kwon also said the ONTA began a tax probe into the Myungsung Group on June 15 to find the source of the group's business funds.

He said that Myongsong's paid-in capital had increased from 50 million won in 1979 when it first started its business to 24.9 billion won last year.

He also told the court that the result of ONTA investigation has shown that the bulk of Myungsung's business loans came from the Hyewha-dong branch of the Commerical Bank and that their creditors were wealthy moneylenders pocketing higher interest on their deposits from Kim Tong-kyom.

Kwon said investigators have found 10 forged seals from Kim's house during the investigations and that the seals have been used in Kim's secret bank accounts.

The prosecution accused Kim of opening his own accounts to help provide illegal loans to the Myongsong Group using his clients' deposits.

During the previous hearing sessions, Kim admitted to the charges that he provided illegal loans totaling 106.6 billion won to Myungsung at the request of Kim Chol-ho.

Kim Chol-ho, meanwhile, denied the prosecution cahrges that he has conspired with Kim Tong-kyom on the embezzlement of bank loans.

Kim alleged that he did not know whether his business loans provided by Kim Dong-kyom had been mobilized through money dealers in the unofficial money market.

Other prosecution witnesses include Yi Myong-yol, 61, who allegedly helped Kim Tong-kyom raise funds from among underground moneymarket brokers.

Yi testified he was not aware that Kim was illegally providing loans to Myongsong Group.

His testimony contradicted that of Kim Tong-kyom who earlier told the court that Lee and many other private moneylenders were knowledgeable about his loan dealing with Myongsong.

Prosecutors are expected to demand stiff sentences against the defendants during the next hearing session scheduled for next Wednesday.

CSO: 4100/030

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KOREA TIMES WELCOMES ANTI-TORTURE BILL

SK160159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Prevention of Torture"]

[Text] In the plenary session of the 119th regular National Assembly today, the rival politicians are scheduled to pass amendment to the Additional Punishment Law on Specific Crimes, which was designed to prevent torture in the course of interrogation of criminal suspects.

The legislative sitting at the same time will approve a bill on the additional punishment of specific economic crimes, which was proposed by the government and aimed at discouraging major loan scandals.

The revision bill of the Additional Punishment Law designed to strictly regulate torture and other mistreatment of criminal suspects was submitted by the largest opposition Democratic Korea Party.

Earlier this week, the bipartisan accord was made in a subpanel of the Legislation-Judiciary Committee, which had deliberated the revision bill and the newly-drafted law bill.

In the last phase of the current regular assembly session, which closes today, it was good to hear that the rival politicians came to reach an accord on the two major legislative bills which immediately concern respect for human rights and the revitalization of an economic order based on social justice, respectively.

The bipartisan compromise should well have proved to be a sign of political progress among legislators, regardless of their partisan affiliations, which apparently indicates a concerted will of the nation regarding major state affairs.

From this outlook, we make a high estimate of the latest legislative disposal of these bills which should immediately affect the lives of citizens in the days ahead.

Particularly with respect to the newly-sought amendment law to frustrate the practice of torturing criminal suspects in our community, it must be considered

a forward-moving step to prevent the misconduct of infringing upon basic human rights while undertaking investigative activities on the part of law-enforcement officials.

The newly-proposed law calls for the rigid penalty of 3 years to life imprisonment for those who cause the death of criminal suspects by torture. Thus far, the law has provided no more than up to 7 years imprisonment for such a crime.

Those who injure persons by torture will have to face a prison term of more than 1 year, compared with a maximum of 5 years imprisonment.

At times, we had to worry over the possibility of mistreating criminal suspects by torturing them, with investigative officials being inclined to rely on their hunches, instead of conducting interrogation based on scientific and material evidence in the course of dealing with various criminal incidents around us.

Even in cases in which investigators obtained confessions by torture from suspects, they failed to find them guilty later. Accordingly, the violent means of criminal investigation has brought about all the more controversy.

In this context, the decisive legislative move this time for the passage of the new law concerned with this specific issue should be considered a drastic legal measure so as to respect our basic human rights, patterned after other advanced societies.

The basic spirit of the law bill is on one other than a strong will of a modernized society to eventually terminate the backwardness in this connection by expelling violence from use by some criminal investigators.

Particular efforts to this effect should be made by criminal investigators at this juncture, in close pace with the present phase of social modernization.

CSO: 4100/032

BRIEFS

POLITICAL PRISONERS--The major opposition Democratic Korea Party yesterday demanded that the government release all political prisoners immediately and allow them to play active political roles in the Fifth Republic without any hindrance. In a statement issued by Rep Kim Mun-suk on the occasion of the Human Rights Day yesterday, the opposition party stressed that political development towards democracy will not be realized without enhancement of human rights. Rep Kim, chairman of the DKP's human rights committee, called upon the government to bring about a system which will control the encroachment upon rights of citizens. [Text] [SK110753 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Dec 83 p 1]

NATIONAL MOBILIZATION BILL--Seoul, 10 Dec (YONHAP)--The ruling and opposition parties Friday failed to deliberate on the government-proposed "resources management" bill at a meeting of the National Assembly's Defense Committee because of strong objections from opposition party lawmakers. The bill is designed to empower the state to mobilize necessary materials and manpower in times of emergency. Rep Chung Chin-kil of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) pointed out that the bill may infringe upon citizen's most basic rights and violate the constitution. He insisted that the government withdraw the bill. Other opposition legislators said public hearings should be held to allow citizens to express their opinions about the bill before it introduced to the full assembly. The ruling Democratic Justice Party showed a flexible attitude, and said that it has no intention to push the bill through the assembly during the current regular session. However, the ruling party hopes to get the bill through the house after amending it. "It would be senseless to demand that the government scrap the bill it proposed 1 year ago," a DJP lawmaker said. [Text] [SK100151 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 10 Dec 83]

BILL ON MANPOWER MOBILIZATION--The ruling camp is intent upon acting on a law bill designed for mobilization of manpower and materials in the event of emergency during the current house session, it was learned yesterday. The law bill, introduced by the government last year, is pigeonholed due to strong opposition from the opposition camp, citing that the law bill is feared to restrict the basic rights of the people. Informed sources said it was necessary to pass the bill to ensure effective management of human and material resources in time of war and comparable situation. However, they admitted to the likelihood that the requirements for the convocation of the right for the mobilization will be more closely delineated so that it may not be abused. [Text] [SK220230 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Nov 83 p 1]

FORMER OFFICIAL APPREHENDED--Seoul, 13 Dec (YONHAP)--Oh Chi-sung, wanted since May 1980 on charges of enriching himself by abusing his power as a politician and senior government official, has been placed in custody by authorities. Government sources confirmed Tuesday that Oh, 57, rumored to have smuggled himself out of the country, when he was put on the wanted list with other big-name politicians 3 years and 7 months ago, was apprehended last Saturday. Oh, a four-term National Assembly man and a key member of the now-defunct Democratic Republican Party, served as the party's secretary-general in 1969 and was home minister in 1971. [Text] SK131208 Seoul YONHAP in English 1201 GMT 13 Dec 83]

POLICE ARREST STUDENT--The Seoul Kwanak Police arrested Seoul National University sophomore Won Yong-su, 20, yesterday on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration. The business administration major was alleged by the police to have led a demonstration of students on the campus at around 1 p.m. on November 25. [Text] [SK010127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Dec 83 p 8]

TWO FORMER STUDENTS ARRESTED--The Seoul Chongnyangni police arrested two dropouts of Hanguk University of Foreign Studies yesterday on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration. Im Myong-hui, 20, former junior French language major, and Na Chong-pang, 20, former sophomore German language major, were alleged by the police to have masterminded campus demonstrations of students on September 29, 1981, and on November 15, last year, respectively. [Text] [SK030025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Dec 83 p 8]

CSO: 4100/030

S,KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

N. KOREA MILITARY SUPERIORITY NOTED--Washington, 8 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min said Wednesday that his nation is inferior to North Korea in military power and that the new tank model specially designed for South Korea would "provide a means of deterrence and defense if and when need be." He made the remarks during a ceremony held at the U.S. Selfridge Air Base in Detroit to mark the roll-out of the prototype model of the Korean indigeneous tank (ROKIT). The prototype model, manufactured by General Dynamics Corp of the United States, reportedly has improved armor protection and is a state-of-the-art light tank specially designed to suit Korea's terrain. Among those attending the ceremony were U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Thayer and General Dynamics President O. C. Boileau. Noting that South Korea is confronted with an inhuman and savage communist regime that is aggressively engaged in an offense-oriented military buildup, Yun said the tank would serve South Korea as a new means of war deterrence on the Korean peninsula. The roll-out of the ROKIT's prototype model, however, should not be interpreted as anything intended to spur an arms race with the opposing forces, but as a means of self defense, the minister stressed. Local industries in South Korea reportedly will mass produce the new tank in the future. [Text] [SK080415 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 8 Dec 83]

CEREMONY HELD--Seoul, 16 Dec (YONHAP)--The change of command ceremony for the incoming and outgoing army's chief of staff was held at the army headquarters field Friday. Gen Chong Ho-yong, who was appointed to the position Thursday succeeding Gen Hwang Yong-si whose tenure expired the same day, emphasized that the justification of the military's existence is to fight and win, and pledged to build an army that will be sure to win if attacked. He added he will demand royalty and unity from all army soldiers and require his men to undergo severe training and education. The army will spearhead nation building, he said. Gen Hwang, who retired from active service Friday, recalled he has devoted his 34-year service to national defense because national security and the defense of the nation's survival were of the most importance to him. At the ceremony, also attended by Defense Minister Yun Song-min, the government decorated Gen Hwang with the order of diplomatic service merit, the Kwanghwa medal. [Text] [SK160550 Seoul YONHAP in English 0515 GMT 16 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/032

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY OPTIMISTIC ON ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

SK070127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Economic Prospects for '84"]

[Text] The nation's economy is surely picking up better than expected, especially in terms of export growth, price stability and international payments position. This is largely the result of our stabilization efforts that have been made arduously. Naturally, we hope to see the upturn continue well into next year.

The Korea Development Institute has projected that the nation is expected to achieve a 7.8 percent growth in its gross national product on the strength of sustained price stabilization. The think tank, however, said that the projected rate is lower than that of this year which it foresees will pass the 9 percent mark.

In another report to an intercabinet monthly economic session yesterday, the Economic Planning Board assessed that the economic upturn, conspicuous since last July, is based on stability. It particularly noted that the growth is solid, chiefly resulting from the rise in exports and sober domestic demand.

The KDI, nonetheless, said the 7.8 percent growth projected for 1984 is much higher than the 3.4 percent average for most other countries.

It attributed the relatively low rate for the year to a moderate performance as compared with this year's total domestic consumption, steady investments and stable exports and imports.

In detail, the institute viewed, the annual growth rate for consumer prices is likely to fall to 2.6 percent next year, from 3.5 percent this year. Meanwhile, according to the projection, wholesale prices are expected to increase 1.8 percent next year, compared with 0.2 percent this year due to the boost in import prices.

The KDI said consumers' purchasing activities are likely to become stable with fixed investments making steady growth. We take this as a factor for the recovery trend as stable prices contribute towards improving substantial purchasing power of individual families.

At this juncture, precautionary measures must be contemplated to prevent will speculative transactions in real estate from taking place again. We fully agree with President Chon who told the cabinet to work out steps that will strongly discourage inclinations for such speculative investments once and for all. Enterprises need to be discouraged from pouring funds into realty investment, which served to cause banking scandals.

Many research institutes predict that the trade volume of the world will increase by 5 percent next year, compared with 3 percent this year. This makes the future prospect for our country's exports brighter. We should do our best to fulfill the prospect.

But some economists say the world economy will fall into a languor again in 1985. Their prediction also points to negative variables for the year after as well. Their theory holds that the recovery of the world economy will increase the demand for raw materials, thus pushing up their prices. Financial deficits of many countries and also the uncertain high interest rates, they argue, many undermine the stability of the world economy.

All these forecasts and observations on the global trends lead one to agree on one point: all economic efforts--either toward export promotion, whole-some domestic demand or more fixed investment--must be based on stabilized prices. It thus behooves us to give top priority of economic policies to keeping prices stable.

Consensus and confidence on the part of the general public are instrumental in realizing the goal. Freeing ourselves from the chronic inflation-oriented psychology is a primary requisite for a vigorous upturn based on stability.

CSO: 4100/030

IBRD SUGGESTS CHANGE IN 1982-86 ECONOMIC PLAN

SK100341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0259 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 10 Dec (YONHAP)--The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has suggested that the South Korean Government put off the planned construction of nuclear power plants after the completion of its No 9 plant in view of poor financial resources and difficulties in security technically trained manpower, it was learned here Saturday.

An IBRD survey team, consisting of seven internationally renowned economists, also suggested that the government reconsider Kukdong oil's plan to build a 34,000-barrel-a-day-capacity refining plant because of the possible financial deterioration of other oil companies.

In a report on the amendment of the ongoing 1982-86 fifth 5-year socio-economic development plan, the World Bank survey team said bank autonomy should be expanded to the agricultural sector by authorizing the National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation to extend loans unrelated to agriculture to develop the other sectors in farming and fishing areas.

The team stayed in Seoul from mid-October through mid-November and conducted the study of the drafted revision at the government's request.

According to the report released Saturday, developing 15 base cities is not necessary for balanced regional industrial development. Rather, the intensive development of a small number of big cities will help maximize the interrelation of regions and industries.

As for science and technology development, the World Bank report suggested that the government expand its subsidies to small and medium-sized industries to help them develop technology, that more research institutes for key technology be established and that a venture capital industry be developed.

Other highlights of the report, which termed the revision "appropriate and timely," were: Subsidiaries of business conglomerates should be excluded from the category of small and medium-sized enterprises and the government should expand financial support to small industries by underwriting debentures issued by them.

The government's role in the pricing system for farm products and in agricultural investments should be reduced and more foreign farm products should be allowed in the country.

Functions of the central government should be transferred to provincial governments, investments in less developed provincial areas should be increased, and tax favors should be given to private businesses making such investments.

The government's role in the prices of housing and the possession of land should be strengthened, capital gains taxes should not be altered frequently, the state-run land development corporation should develop and supply more housing lots to private builders, and medical expenses should be controlled to prevent further hikes.

CSO: 4100/032

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK DAILY EDITORIAL ON FISCAL 1984 BUDGET

SK030021 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Fiscal 1984 Budget"]

[Text] The passage of the 1984 national budgetary bill by the National Assembly plenary session deserves our whole-hearted approval. This is the first time since the founding of the Republic that a budget has been passed in which revenues exceeded expenditures.

The revenue total of the general account stands at 10,967 billion won, while the amount of expenditures was slashed to 10,386 billion, 30.4 billion won less than the original total proposed by the government. Thus, the national budget for the coming fiscal year starting from January has been fixed to run 580.4 billion won in the black.

The surplus in revenue will be used to reduce accumulated deficits resulting from the fertilizer and grain management accounts, which are designed to help the farmers by increasing their income and minimizing their need for loans.

It is gratifying that both the ruling and opposition camps agreed to cut 30.4 billion won from the administration-proposed spending plan, although lawmakers of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party walked out in the midst of deliberations on the bill in the Finance Committee Thursday demanding that 30 billion won be trimmed from both revenues and expenditures.

The majority Democratic Justice Party, however, opposed the DKP-proposed cut in revenues because doing so would necessitate an overhaul of the income tax and possibly value-added tax scheme.

It must be made clear in this regard that the ruling party opposed the proposed cut in revenues not so much because it wanted to back up the government-drafted plan, but rather because it stood for keeping revenues above expenditures at the irreducible minimum in order to meet unexpected emergencies.

It goes without saying that everyone wants to have tax burdens eased. It is of no use, however, merely to cut revenues for the benefit of the tax-paying public if it results in serious and needless hindrances in the

execution of administrative functions. Smooth and flawless implementation of the national budget should come first and foremost in the minds of all members of the legislative house.

It is recalled in this connection that, when the budget bill was first presented to the National Assembly toward the end of October, President Chon Tu-hwan said in his message, "...the administration is resolved to put government spending under strict control and improve the consolidated fiscal balance to ensure a healthy financial climate..."

In view of the avowed guideline calling for "stability and belt-tightening" in the budget for fiscal 1984, both the government and the general public are called upon to strive together to attain a viable national economy free from the abominable specter of inflation and rises in commodity prices.

Public officials, in particular, who are directly responsible for efficient implementation of the budget, therefore, should exercise wisdom, self-restraint and courage to the best of their abilities and conscience in the course of executing state affairs.

Strict adherence to the government decision to suspend the floating of national bonds and reduce borrowings from the central bank is in order. At the same time, utmost care and efforts are required of the administration to prevent the possible recurrence of banking and other financial irregularities once and for all.

Offenders and perpetrators who are engaged in the pursuit of illegal fortunes and profits should be brought to full justice in order to prevent undermining the building of a prosperous national economy, a basic keystone for a politically stable and military strong nation.

CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

KDI PREDICTS 7-8 PERCENT ECONOMY GROWTH IN 1984

SK050217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0147 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 5 (YONHAP)--A government economic think tank Monday predicted that the South Korean economy would grow 7 to 8 percent next year without destabilizing prices.

The Korea Development Institute (KDI) in a report on economic prospects for 1984 said the economy will remain stable throughout next year with wholesale prices rising 2 percent and consumer prices expected to 3 percent.

Riding on the worldwide economic recovery, commodity shipments overseas will rise 12 percent and the nation's gross national product will increase by 7 to 8 percent in real terms next year, according to the KDI report.

The nation's trade deficit is expected to dwindle to 1.1 billion U.S. dollars, the KDI report said. Due to high international interest rates and an anticipated drop off in overseas construction orders, however, deficits in invisible trade could swell to 800 million dollars, bringing current account deficits to 1.5 billion dollars, the report said.

This year's current account deficits are estimated at 1.7 billion dollars.

Although trade with advanced countries will increase, there will be some shortcomings in trade with the United States because the U.S. administration is certain to strengthen import regulations before the 1984 presidential election, the report said.

Raw material prices on overseas markets will advance 7.8 percent for farm products, 4 percent for forest products and 10 percent for minerals. However, there will be no rises in crude oil prices because oil-producing countries are expected to increase production quotas, the report said.

Interest rates on Eurodollars will rise from the current 9.5 percent level to 11 percent by the end of next year, and the U.S. dollar will weaken, depreciating 6 percent against the Korean won, according to the KDI report.

CSO: 4100/030

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK ANTICIPATES 7-8 PERCENT GNP GROWTH IN 1984

SK140827 Seoul YONHAP in English 0732 GMT 14 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 14 Dec (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government envisions a 7 to 8 percent rise in the nation's gross national product (GNP) in real terms next year.

The expectation was based upon the change of the base year for GNP calculation from 1975 to 1980. The change will be announced formally in 2 weeks.

According to a tentative 1984 economic program released Wednesday from the economic planning board, the government has set next year's export goal at 26.3 billion U.S. dollars, up 11 percent over this year's target, and the import goal at 27.3 billion dollars, thus shrinking the trade deficit to \$1 billion from this year's estimated \$1.7 billion.

Rises in wholesale prices next year will remain less than 1 percent to sustain current price stability. To maintain stability, price increase from abroad will be absorbed through stabilizing domestic wages and domestic oil prices will be maintained at the current level throughout next year, according to the program.

In order to help expedite an equilibrium in the nation's balance of international payments, rises in the total money supply, which is composed of currency in circulation and time, demand and savings deposits, will be held below 12 percent through next year.

The nation's foreign debt servicing ratio next year will not exceed 15 percent of outstanding foreign debts, while the domestic savings ratio will be raised to 30 percent.

The program also envisions the maintenance of current interest rates and the one-dollar exchange rate. They will be adjusted moderately and reasonably in accordance with fluctuations in commodity prices and the quotation of the U.S. dollar, according to the program.

CSO: 4100/032

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK SEES RECOVERY OF FISHERY BUSINESS

SK150251 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 15 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 5 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korean fisheries that conduct ocean-going operations have begun to rebound from the recession brought on by nations declaring 200 mile economic sea zones.

Newly opened fishing waters off Africa, South America, Australia and Pakistan have helped to keep South Korea's fisheries afloat, fishery sources said Thursday.

Argentina and Ecuador have expressed an interest in the immigration of South Korea fishermen and joint ventures with Korean fishery firms, the sources said.

Australia has allowed Korea to operate six fishing boats in its economic sea zone and to catch up to 900 tons of cuttle fish a year, the sources said. One Korean fishery firm is now preparing to start its operation in that zone at the end of the year, and three other companies are considering joining in the operation.

A Korean fishery firm has been operating in the waters off Pakistan since June this year, they said.

The U.S. fishing quota for Korea in the Bering Sea off Alaska, which accounts for 58 percent of Korea's total ocean-going catch, rose to 324,500 tons this year from the 81,200 tons in 1977. The quota for 1984 also is likely to increase to 350,000 tons, up 8 percent from 1983, according to the sources.

SGA, an influential business firm in Zaire, has expressed its hope for joint-venture fishing operations with South Korean companies in the waters off Angola. Also, Zaire has requested Korea to supply 1,000 tons of fish a month for its domestic consumption.

In addition, South Korea operations in waters off Surinam, Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador and Colombia are expanding those countries are expressing interest in joint-venture operations and the immigration of Korean fishermen, the sources said. A Brazilian company has extended an open invitation to Korean companies for a joint venture in shrimp and tuna fishing, the sources added.

CSO: 4100/032

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

POST-1997 TRADE, TOURIST CENTER PLANNED

HK010148 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Dec 83 Business News p 10

[Report by Seoul correspondent Jack Kay]

[Text] A South Korean plan to develop its southern island of Cheju into a business and tourist centre "to succeed Hong Kong" is expected to be complete by the end of the year.

Official sources told Business News an interim report has been received from the Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements, a government-backed thinktank which is conducting the feasibility study jointly with Bechtel Corp. of the United States.

The report envisages a four-stage development of Cheju to be completed by the year 2001 at a total investment of US \$2.53 billion.

When the development is complete, officials maintain, Cheju will become a new centre of international trade and finance in the Pacific, replacing Hong Kong after the end of the leases in 1997.

The first stage, up to 1986, will be a preparatory period during which detailed schedules for Cheju's free port will be set and construction of the Chungmun tourist complex--now underway along Cheju's southern coast--will be speeded up.

In the second stage (1987-91), a 162-acre site between Chungmun and Hwasun port to the west will be prepared as an industrial estate. Hwasun port will be expanded to handle 1.5 million tonnes of cargo annually, according to the interim report.

During the third stage (1992-96), high-technology and precision industries including semiconductors, computers, optical fibres, timepieces and jewelry will be invited to the industrial estate.

In the final stage (1997-2001), the infrastructure will be further upgraded and expanded and laws and regulations will be streamlined to make the area a thriving free port zone.

Although these basic outlines are not definite and final, government officials insist that a new Asian centre of international trade and finance will have to be born somewhere if Hong Kong loses its status with the existing leases.

The Economic Planning Board, the top government body responsible for drawing up final details, concedes that there are some problems in the interim report.

First of all, the total investment is so much that officials wonder whether financing the Cheju project can be managed without adversely affecting other economic goals. More than 100 billion won per year on average would be needed continually for at least 17 years if the proposed investment of two trillion won were to be realised, they point out.

To make the free trade zone function as smoothly as intended by the interim report, a lot of legal work will be required to provide tax incentives for industries in the area, to ease foreign exchange restrictions for them and scrap limits on foreign investment, including the size of capital input and equity holdings.

Whether these special favours can be provided without compromising the interest of domestic industries elsewhere will require much debate and study. The government plan will be finalised by the end of this year regardless, the officials say.

CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

1984 WHOLESAL PRICES GOAL--Seoul--3 Dec (YONHAP)--The Korean Government set its goal for increases in the rate of wholesale prices next year at zero to 1 percent and in consumer prices at 2 percent, nearly the same level as this year's goals, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said Saturday. Anticipated price hikes in international raw materials next year resulting from the world-wide economic recovery and increases in domestic wages still are expected to contribute to inflation, EPB officials said. But the raw material price hikes could be absorbed through improved productivity, and therefore the pace of price rises should be maintained at this year's level, they said. 1984 will mark a turning point for the government's policy of price stabilization, they added. Wholesale prices are expected to fall 0.7 to 0.8 percent this year, a drop from the projected 2 to 2.2 percent rise, while consumer prices are expected to increase less than 2 percent, the officials said. [Text] [SK030143 Seoul YONHAP in English 0138 GMT 3 Dec 83]

BUSINESS GROUP TO GO PUBLIC--Seoul, 10 Dec (YONHAP)--The government will urge private businesses listed on the Korea Stock Exchange to refrain from paying higher dividends to their shareholders for fiscal 1983 than last year's level. Finance Minister Kim Man-che said that listed companies will be urged to pay less than 7.6 percent in annual dividends to their shareholders this year in line with the government's ongoing efforts to stabilize prices. The government has urged businesses to freeze the increase of salaries for their employees next year. Meeting reporters, Kim also said that the government would make efforts to revitalize the stock market next year. For this, many healthy companies would go public next year. For example, the Hyundai business group is expected to go public in 1984, Kim said. [Text] [SK100611 Seoul YONHAP in English 0602 GMT 10 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/032

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

TRIAL FOR DEFENDENTS OF YONGDONG SCANDAL HELD

SK140031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] Yi Pok-ye, a key defendant in a recent bank loan fraud scandal, admitted to most of the prosecution charges that she produced forged payment guarantees totaling 101.9 billion won and cashed them in the private money market to be used for business funds.

Yi, 64, former chairwoman of the Yongdong Development Co, was testifying before a three-member court panel in Seoul which opened its first hearing session for Yi and 28 other people involved in the so-called Yongdong scandal yesterday.

The trial came 50 days after Yi and her codefendants were indicted on charges ranging from breach of trust to bribery and forgery.

The defendants include 18 former officials of the Choheung Bank, five ex-officials of the Yongdong Development Co.

Answering questions by prosecutors, Yi said that she and her son, Kwak Kun-bae, began producing bogus payment guarantees early in 1980 and circulated them through private money market dealers.

She also acknowledged that she and her son played a key role in issuing promissory notes worth 47.1 billion won in conspiracy with Chohung Bank officials.

The woman once broke into tears when asked by a prosecutor if she offered bribes totaling 1.4 billion won to Yi Hon-song, former president of the Chohung Bank, and 17 other bank officials.

Yi, who is accused of taking a 200 million won bribe from Yi Pok-ye, told the court that he accepted only 170 million won and that the money was not a bribe.

Yi, 56, also testified that he had no knowledge about the illegal loan dealing between officials at the bank's Chungang branch office and others at Yongdong and Sinhan when he was serving as the bank's president. He resigned in mid-October.

She contended that the money was not a bribe but personal "gifts" to the bank officials.

When asked why she became involved in such illegal transactions, she replied that she thought there was no other alternative open to her in order to save her business from bankruptcy.

She said Pak Chong-ki, then assistant manager of the Chungang branch office of the Chohung Bank, approached her with the idea early in 1980 when her company was suffering from a severe shortage of operation funds triggered by sluggish business performance.

Pak, who escaped to the United States to avoid arrest shortly before the scandal surfaced late in September, allegedly took 320 million won in bribes from Yi, prosecutors said.

Kwak Kun-pae also admitted to the prosecution charges that he conspired with his mother in producing forged payment guarantees and circulated them illegally.

Kwak, former president of the Yongdong Development Co, said he would repay debts incurred in the wake of the scandal by selling all of his assets.

Meanwhile, two former secretaries to Yi told the court that they added Yi and Kwak in forging payment guarantees.

The two defendants, Yi Sun-sil and Pak Hyon-suk, also testified that they delivered envelopes containing money to Chohung Bank officials under instructions from Yi and Kwak.

Many other defendants admitted to their alleged part in the illegal financial activities.

Ko Chun-ho, former manager of the Chungang branch office of the Chohung Bank, and his subordinates said they stole the bank's official seal and handed it over to Yongdong officials to help them forge payment guarantees.

CSO: 4100/032.

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

ROK TO ENLIGHTEN PEOPLE OF NEW VENEREAL DISEASE

SK100115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Dec 83 p 8

[Text] The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs recently decided to conduct intensive medical checks on people suffering from a new generation of venereal disease, called PPNG.

The decision came after a nationwide survey on VD patients by the National Institute of Health (NIH) found that the number of PPNG patients has been increasing.

The NIH survey has shown that 25 percent, or 169 people out of the total 676 VD patients surveyed suffered from the new kind of gonorrhea.

In Pusan, one out of 15 VD patients surveyed contracted the disease while one out of 11 VD patients surveyed in Inchon turned out to be a PPNG patient.

The survey also showed that 40 percent, or 15 out of 47 VD patients surveyed in Seoul had the disease. Last year, a similar survey showed that 13 out of 36 VD patients surveyed in Seoul were PPNG patients.

Meanwhile, an NIH report showed that 212 people, or 7.8 percent of 2,735 VD patients who underwent treatment at health centers across the country last year contracted syphilis.

The ministry will distribute 1.3 million brochures and 250,000 posters with instructions on VD prevention methods in major bus and railroad terminals throughout the country until the end of the month.

At the same time, the ministry will prepare 150 sets of anti-VD slides to make the people aware about the serious effects arising from the disease.

CSO: 4100/032

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

CITY HOUSING LOTS SIZE LIMITED--The ruling Democratic Justice Party will be seeking to limit the size of housing lots in big cities in an effort to ease housing shortages and stabilize home prices. The plan is contained in a book of the party's "1984 policy formulation guidelines" which was published yesterday. A party spokesman said his party will soon start consultations with administration officials to see to it that the policy goal will become a reality. Large houses carry heavier taxes at present. The majority party will be seeking to hike the progressive tax rates on large, "luxury" homes and the land that has been without structures for a long period. For the urban poor, the DJP will explore the possibility of decreasing prices of the land to be used for the building of small houses and rental apartments. Interests on bank loans channeled into rental houses should be lowered to a low of five percent per annum, according to the ruling party. Currently, low-interest housing loans are available for building detached and collective houses whose floor space is less than 99 square meters. The policy guidelines show that the ruling party will see to it that a feasibility study on an electrified railroad system linking Seoul to Pusan will be completed in 1985. The government is yet to finalize the railroad system. [Text] [SK100119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Dec 83 p 1]

YI KYU-HO TO LECTURE--Former Education Minister Yi Kyu-ho will return to his old profession of college teaching next year, 4 years after he entered the cabinet. Yi, who had taught at Yonsei University as a professor of philosophy until he became unification minister in 1979, will return to the campus to teach modern philosophy to students of the graduate school of the university. His lecture will begin with the new semester, next year. [From the column "Press Pocket"] [Text] [SK100109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Dec 83 p 4]

LEFTIST IDEOLOGIES EDUCATION--Theories and criticism of some modern leftist ideologies will be introduced to college students through national ethics classes beginning next year. College students have been taught only the classical theory of Communism in ideology education. The National Ethics Studies Association said yesterday that college national ethics textbooks will deal with some radical leftist theories such as "the Dependent Theory" and "Neo-Marxism." The association publishes national ethics textbooks for college students. The association said some radical college students have been believed to be influenced by some radical leftist theories, which mostly emerged after World War II. Such students must be taught the real characteristics of such leftist theories, it said. National ethics is an obligatory course for college students. They obtain four credits through the course. [Text] [SK290137 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Nov 83 p 8]

BRIEFS

RELATIVE IN SEOUL LOCATED--A Korean resident in mainland China sent a letter to her aunt in Korea, after seeing the film in which her 84-year-old aunt first recognized her in the "Family Reunion Telethon" launched by KBS. Kim Kum-yon, 70, residing in Shenyang, China, was introduced in the TV program on September 24 and was confirmed by her aunt, Kim Ok-son, 84. The film, in which several Korean residents in mainland China were shown, was made by Prof. Pak Han-sik who resides in the United States, when he visited China for research in September. Prof. Pak also took the film featuring her aunt and her cousin in Korea to Mrs. Kim Kum-yon in China, and she was able to confirm her aunt. She said in the letter, "Thank God. Your snowy white hair makes me cry. If I had wings, I would fly to you." Her aunt, Mrs. Kim Ok-son, sobbed while reading the letter and said that she wonders if she could have a chance to meet her niece in China during her lifetime. [Text] [SK010124 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 Dec 83 p 8]

CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ICAO RELEASES FINDINGS ON KAL FLIGHT 007

SK070754 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Montreal, Dec 6 (YONHAP)--An error on the part of pilots aboard a Korean civilian airliner in registering the geographical coordinates of its takeoff point in on-board computers was probably responsible for the plane's straying far into Soviet airspace on September 1, an independent international inquiry has concluded.

The conclusion is contained in the final report prepared by a seven-member inquiry team from the Montreal-based International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) two-month probe of the Soviet destruction of the Korean aircraft. Copies of the document were distributed to 33 members of the ICAO's governing council Monday.

A senior Korean diplomat based here said Tuesday the one-and-half-a-page conclusion essentially confirmed the NEW YORK TIMES story of November 7, that attributed the tragedy to human error. The TIMES report said, "a one-digit, 300-mile human error" in putting the takeoff location into on-board computers was probably responsible for the Korean craft's penetration of Soviet airspace.

The paper quoted navigation specialists as saying, "Such a critical error would have placed the Anchorage, Alaska, takeoff point at 139 degrees 58 minutes west longitude instead of 149 degrees 58 minutes.

In other words, the computers would have been programmed to figure that Anchorage was 10 degrees (300 nautical miles) east of where it actually was."

"With such an error, the computers would have guided the plane 300 miles too far west before making a slight shift in course to the left onto the assigned heading toward Japan and Seoul," according to the paper.

The ICAO document thus blamed the pilots for carelessness in failing to notice their error in advance and correcting it.

It said the fact is that the Korean aircraft strayed too far off course and for too long. The document said such an error could have been corrected by the pilots if they were sufficiently alert.

An ICAO source, however, said his organization's conclusion at least effectively refutes the Soviet contention that the plane was on an espionage mission and entered its space deliberately.

A Western diplomatic source said he was not satisfied with the final report.

"Given the circumstances, given the lack of full Soviet cooperation, the report's probably as far as the ICAO could go. But the ICAO could have asked for more information from the Soviet Union about its interception and search operation at the time of the incident."

The diplomatic source also said a preliminary Soviet report on its own probe of the incident is also contained in the ICAO report, but he said it does not shed any new light on the incident.

The Soviet report was obtained by ICAO Secretary-General Yves Lambert when he visited Moscow last month.

The diplomatic source noted Lambert failed to obtain the vital cockpit tape recording of communications between Soviet pilots and their ground control. He blamed Lambert for failing to secure what was obtainable and the Soviet authorities for their uncooperative attitude.

He said under the circumstances all the aggrieved nations involved in the disaster should demand that the Soviet Union provide further information when the council begins reviewing the final document next week.

CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WORLD'S MEDIA COVER BURMESE COURT HEARINGS

SK030417 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Rangoon, Dec 2 (YONHAP)--The trial of the two North Koreans who perpetrated the October 9 bombing at the martyrs' mausoleum here has attracted acute attention from international news media, including those from the communist world.

In addition to local stringers for Western wire services and papers, correspondents from the official Soviet news agency TASS, Soviet Communist Party organ IZVESTIA, China's XINHUA and TANJUG of Yugoslavia crowded the court room to cover the trial.

Among the Western media whose stringers cover the trial are the ASSOCIATED PRESS, UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, REUTERS, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, Japan's KYODO news service and YOMIURI SHIMBUN.

Meanwhile, some communist newsmen have exited the court room embarrassed by the testimony that North Korean army officers carried out the bombing with the aid of North Korean diplomats in Rangoon and that Kang Min-chol, one of the North Koreans, confessed his crime because of the kindness of doctors and nurses who treated him.

Some communist correspondents who had denied North Korea's involvement in the bombing despite Burma's announcement now keep silent as North Korea's responsibility is disclosed as the trial proceeds.

Also present at the trial sessions are diplomats and observers from the embassies of Britain, Japan, Italy, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Egypt and South Korea.

CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GANDHI PRAISES ROK'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SK080419 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] New Delhi, Dec 8 (YONHAP)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said Wednesday that her nation must learn much from South Korea, which she said, has achieved great economic development in a short period of time.

She also expressed great interest in economic cooperation between South Korea and India, especially in the electronic and shipbuilding industries.

Gandhi made the remarks while meeting with South Korean Minister of State for Political Affairs Yi Tae-sup, who arrived here Tuesday for a four-day visit as a special envoy of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

Yi delivered a personal letter from Chon to Gandhi, and explained the reason for Chon's cancellation of his state visit after the October 9 North Korean bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma.

He said President Chon hopes to visit India in the future and also hopes Gandhi would visit Korea soon.

Rangoon was the first leg of Chon's scheduled tour of five Southwest Asian and oceanic countries and the British protectorate Brunei. He was supposed to visit India, Sri Lanka, Australia, and New Zealand, but the bomb blast in Rangoon, which killed 17 members of his entourage, forced him to cancel the rest of his tour.

Yi told reporters that Gandhi expressed regret over Chon's canceled state visit, which would have been first by a South Korean head of state.

Gandhi added she will try to visit Korea in the future although such a trip would be difficult for the time being in light of her busy domestic schedules.

Yi explained to Gandhi that the main purpose of Chon's tour scheduled in October was to meet with the principal figure in maintaining world peace and South-South cooperation as the leader of the Third World.

Earlier, Yi also paid a visit to Indian President Zail Singh who called the Rangoon bomb attack an "inhumane act," and stressed that terrorism cannot be accepted for any reason.

Yi is the first South Korean cabinet minister to visit India since Chon's scheduled visit in October was canceled.

CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PARTIES ARGUE ON FAILURE TO EASE TAX BURDEN

SK030017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The three major political parties expressed different views on the passage of next year's budget bill by the National Assembly in their respective statements yesterday.

Rep Kim Yong-tae, spokesman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said "The house action on the budget bill helped the government build a sound financial structure, thus affording the government a chance to pay its debts."

"However, we regret that the opposition parties opposed the passage of the budget bill," he said.

Rep Mok Yo-sang, spokesman of the largest opposition Democratic Korea Party, said, "The ruling party ignored our demand that the Assembly ease the tax burden of the people."

"We think that the ruling Democratic Justice Party rejected directly the politics of dialogue by passing the budget bill virtually in its original form for the first time in the history of the nation's parliamentarism," he argued.

Rep Kim Wan-tae, spokesman of the second largest opposition party, the Korea Party, charged that the ruling party emasculated the house function of deliberating the budget bill by pushing the budget bill through by the force of its majority.

CSO: 4100/030

S.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

SCIENCE COOPERATION MEMORANDUM SIGNED--Seoul, 12 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea and France Sunday signed a memorandum calling for an annual ministerial meeting between the Korean Ministry of Science and Technology and the French Industry and Research Ministry. The two countries also agreed on the joint promotion of small and medium-sized industries in both countries and technology transfers. The annual ministerial meeting will be held alternately in Seoul and Paris beginning next year, according to the memorandum signed by visiting French Industry and Research Minister Laurent Fabius and his Korean counterpart Yi Chong-o. Through the annual meeting, the memorandum said, the two countries will encourage joint research and development projects and exchanges of scientists and information. Technological cooperation in nuclear energy, computer sciences and their application, marine geology and ocean research, fine chemicals, inorganic materials and agribusiness were stipulated in the memorandum. Fabius arrived in Seoul last Thursday for a 4-day visit, during which he met with President Chon Tu-hwan, Minister of Commerce and Industry Kum Chin-ho and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon. He left here Sunday. [Text] [Sk120217 Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 12 Dec 83]

CHON MEETS FRENCH MINISTER--Seoul, 9 Dec (YONHAP)--French Industry and Research Minister Laurent Fabius called on President Chon Tu-hwan at the presidential mansion, Chongwadae, Friday afternoon. The French minister flew into Seoul Thursday at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Kum Chin-ho. During his 3-day visit, Fabius will confer with Korean leaders on ways of improving economic cooperation between France and Korea. [Text] [SK090615 Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT 9 Dec 83]

ROK MINISTERS LEAVE FOR AFRICA--Minister of Energy and Resources Choe Tong-kyu and Minister of Communications Kim Song-chin will leave for Africa today as President Chon Tu-hwan's special envoys, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday. Scheduled to visit three African countries each, the presidential envoys will explain recent political development on the Korean peninsula and confer with the leaders of the countries on ways to promote bilateral friendship and cooperation, the ministry said. Kim and Choe will return home 27 December and 29 December, respectively. [Text] [SK082355 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Dec 83 p 1]

CHON RECEIVES KOREAN-RESIDENTS--President Chon Tu-hwan pointed out yesterday that the binational ties between Korea and Japan have been developing into a

new aspect since Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's Seoul visit early this year. While meeting with a group of 19 Korean residents in Japan during a reception at Chongwadae, the chief executive called upon them to double their cooperative efforts for development of their fatherland. They are members of the Songhwa-hoe, a Tokyo-based fraternal organization of Koreans who were naturalized in Japan. He said that the North Korean Communists have been bent on their reckless attempts to bring the entire peninsula under Communist rule. [Text] [SK130047 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Dec 83 p 1]

TALK WITH LIBERIA'S EASTMAN--Seoul, 23 Nov (YONHAP)--Liberian Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman met with his Korean counterpart Yi Won-kyong Wednesday evening and discussed intensively ways of promoting bilateral cooperation in political and economic fields. The meeting was occasioned by Eastman's arrival in Seoul Wednesday for a four-day official visit as Yi's guest. Yi explained the political situation on the Korean peninsula after the Soviet downing of a Korean airliner on September 1 and the North Korea-engineered Rangoon bombing on October 9 that killed 17 prominent South Koreans, including four cabinet members. Yi stressed the necessity of strengthening relations between the two countries in diplomatic and economic fields. Eastman pledged Liberia's active role in sanctioning North Korea over the terrorist act. He also called for South Korea's stepped-up economic advance into Liberia and other West African countries. [Text] [SK231227 Seoul YONHAP in English 1218 GMT 23 Nov 83]

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS PREMIER VISITS--Seoul, 30 Nov (YONHAP)--Visiting Prime Minister Kennedy Alphonse Simmonds of St. Kitts and Nevis met Wednesday morning with Vice Foreign Minister No Chae-won who is acting foreign minister in the absence of Yi Won-kyong, now on a six-nation tour, and discussed the expansion of two-way trade. The two also talked over issues of mutual concern, including the situation on the Korean peninsula. The prime minister from the Caribbean island state flew into Seoul Tuesday for a five-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Chin I-chong. Simmonds will meet with Chin Wednesday afternoon and is scheduled to attend a dinner Chin will host. [Text] [SK300120 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 30 Nov 83]

ENVOY TO SRI LANKA, INDIA--Seoul, 2 Dec (YONHAP)--The government will dispatch First Minister of State for Political Affairs Yi Tae-sop as a presidential envoy to Sri Lanka and India December 3-10, it was learned Friday. His eight-day visit to the Southwest Asian region is designed to promote bilateral cooperation between South Korea and the two countries. Yi also will explain the recent situation surrounding the Korean peninsula. After a stopover in Bangkok December 3, Yi will visit Sri Lanka December 4-6 and India December 6-9. During his stay in Sri Lanka and India, he is scheduled to meet with the two nations' government leaders and exchange views on matters of common interest. He will return to Seoul December 10 via Hong Kong. [Text] [SK020610 Seoul YONHAP in English 0523 GMT 2 Dec 83]

GLOBAL COUNTERMEASURE ON NORTH URGED--Seoul, 3 Dec (YONHAP)--Prime Minister Kennedy Alphonse Simmonds of St. Kitts and Nevis Saturday called for a global countermeasure against North Korea, which he said is attempting to undermine stability in all corners of the world. During a news conference winding up his five-day visit to Korea, Simmonds said in the United Nations and other international organizations his country will take joint steps with other countries in castigating North Korea for the October 9 Rangoon bomb blast that killed 17 South Korean leaders. Simmonds denounced North Korea for its export of violent revolution to the Caribbean region, saying that he was greatly shocked by Pyongyang's military assistance to the former Grenadian government under a secret pact. Simmonds also said not only Cuba but also North Korea is responsible for the Grenadian situation that finally led to the U.S. invasion of the island. The prime minister from the Caribbean island country said after the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, unity among eastern Caribbean countries has become more closely consolidated. He said he wishes to enhance economic cooperation with Korea through the establishment of joint ventures between the two countries. He also said he hopes Korea will find more business opportunities in the Caribbean region with St. Kitts and Nevis as a base. [Text] [SK030515 Seoul YONHAP in English 0504 GMT 3 Dec 83]

BRAZILIAN RESOLUTION FLAYS NORTH'S BOMBING--Brazilian Chamber of Deputies adopted last Wednesday a resolution condemning North Korea's October 9 assassination bomb blast in Rangoon, it was learned yesterday. According to a report to the Culture-Information Ministry by information officer there, Brazilian lower house regretted in the resolution the terrorism by North Korea and strongly censured all the schemes to solve problems by violent act rather than the democratic means. The resolution was forwarded by both Rep. Marcelo Linhares, chairman of Brazil-Korea Parliamentarian Friendship Association on Brazil's side and Edison Lobao, head of Brazilian delegation to IPU conference in Seoul last October, according to the report. [Text] [SK030031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Dec 83 p 1]

KOREANS IN BRAZIL--Seoul, 8 Dec (YONHAP)--A change in Brazil's immigration law has cleared the way for about 4,500 South Korean immigrants living in that country to seek permanent residence there without violating its law, according to a report by the South Korean Embassy in Brasilia. Under Brazil's new immigration law, which was ratified by the country's parliament earlier this month, foreigners currently classified as "temporary residents," including South Korean immigrants, will be entitled to permanent alien resident status, the report said. South Korean officials here hailed the revised Brazilian law as a boon to Korean immigrants seeking permanent residence in the South American country and said a major outstanding issue between Seoul and Brasilia had been resolved with the change. Despite its tough immigration law, Brazil has been in recent years one of the few countries in which South Korean emigrants have sought permanent settlement as farmers and merchants. [Text] [SK080207 Seoul YONHAP in English 0159 GMT 8 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/030

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK HEAVY INDUSTRY EXPORTS INCREASE IN 1984

SK030237 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec 3 (YONHAP)--Exports of heavy industrial and chemical products during the first 10 months of this year amounted to 10,943 million U.S. dollars, up 17.5 percent from the same period a year ago, whereas those of light industrial products decreased 1.7 percent, standing at 7,780 million dollars, statistics from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry showed Saturday.

Ships, electronic goods, electric products and tires were among brisk export items this year while foreign sales of textiles, steel, metal products, cement, toys, synthetic resin and marine products sagged.

During the January-October period, exports of ships and electronics products swelled to 3.1 billion dollars and 2.4 billion dollars, respectively, hikes of 40.3 percent and 33.2 percent.

Shipments of electric appliances totaled 359 million dollars, up 17 percent and those of tires stood at 290 million dollars, up 16 percent.

Among the light industrial product exports, shipments of footwear rose 3.5 percent to more than one billion dollars.

Exports of textiles, however, declined 3 percent to 4,920 million dollars.

Shipments of steel products dropped 1.2 percent to 2,236 million dollars; metal products declined 6.3 percent (to 739 million dollars); marine products fell 2.6 percent (to 680 million dollars); synthetic resin slipped 5 percent (to 471 million dollars); cement plunged 43.7 percent (to 175 million dollars); and toys slid back 7 percent (to 229 million dollars).

CSO: 4100/030

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

SAUDI ARABIA, OTHERS, EMERGE AS ROK'S EXPORT MARKETS

SK090319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 9 Dec (YONHAP)--Saudi Arabia, Hong Kong and Britain are emerging as South Korea's new export markets as the nation has stepped up efforts to diversify outlets for its commodities, the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) said Friday.

In 1970, Korea's five major overseas markets were the United States (\$395 million, or 47.3 percent of total exports), Japan (\$236 million, or 28.3 percent), Hong Kong (\$28 million, or 3.3 percent), West Germany (\$27 million, or 3.3 percent) and Canada (\$20 million, or 2.3 percent).

In the 1980 list, however, Saudi Arabia and Britain replaced West Germany and Canada, and the dependency on the U.S. and Japanese markets was much reduced.

Exports to the United States in 1980 exceeded the 1970 volume by 14.5 times to more than \$6.1 billion. But the U.S. share in total exports dropped from 47.3 percent in 1970 to 28.3 percent in 1980.

Exports to Japan in 1980 totaled \$3.3 billion, accounting for 15.4 percent of total, down 19 percentage points from the 1970 level.

Saudi Arabia accounted for 5.2 percent of the country's 1980 exports with more than \$1.1 billion and Britain represented 5.1 percent with \$1 billion.

Hong Kong's share in total exports also rose from 2.3 percent in 1970 to 4.2 percent in 1980. Hong Kong imported \$898 million worth of Korean commodities in 1980, compared with the \$28 million trade volume in 1970, according to the FKI.

CSO: 4100/032

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK TO INCREASE ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CHILE

SK100559 Seoul YONHAP in English 0544 GMT 10 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, 10 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korean and Chilean businessmen Friday agreed to render joint efforts to increase the trade between the two countries by diversifying the export and import items.

In a joint communique issued at the end of the Fifth Korea-Chile Economic Cooperation Committee Meeting, they also pledged to exercise their influence with their respective governments to lower tariff and nontariff barriers hindering the smooth expansion of the bilateral trade.

Fifty leading Korean businessmen and 26 Chilean business leaders attended the 1-day meeting in Seoul.

Because trade between Seoul and Santiago was recently restricted to only a few items, trade between them sharply decreased from U.S. \$202 million in 1981 to \$107 million last year, the joint communique said.

For further promotion of economic cooperation between Korea and Chile, the joint communique made a five-point recommendation which calls, for among other things, Korea's exports of capital goods to Chile on a long-term, deferred payment basis and Chile's payment for those goods in raw materials.

The recommendation urged Chile to set a sufficiently high fishing quota for Korea to enable year-round fishing operations while calling for the transfer of Korean fishing technology to Chile.

The recommendation mentioned Korea's active investment in Chilean plantation projects, Korea's joint ventures with Chile in pulp and lumber mills and wood recycling and processing plants in Chile, and the promotion of Korea's plywood exports to Chile.

Promotion of joint ventures between the two countries in mining was also recommended in the joint communique.

The two sides decided to hold the sixth joint conference in Santiago next year.

CSO: 4100/032.

S.KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

LIBERALIZATION POLICY OPPOSED--Seoul, 10 Dec (YONHAP)--Five South Korean industries, including computer manufacturers, react against the government's move to open the nation's markets to U.S. products because they say the liberalization policy will deal a serious blow to their industries' formative developments. Ninety firms in the five sectors maintain that they would be hard hit if U.S. products were allowed to be imported and sold next to their goods, which they say are not sophisticated enough to compete with advanced foreign products. The other industries opposed to the move are the sectors producing carpet, woolen textiles, home glass wares and hydraulic machines, business sources said Saturday. [Text] [SK100151 Seoul YONHAP in English 0131 GMT 10 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/032

S.KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ROK DAILY DEPLORES INCREASING WORLD TERRORISM

SK140021 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Dec 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Ominous Trend of Terrorism"]

[Text] The wave of seven car bombings which jolted Kuwait earlier this week was another shock to the world, which is already beset by mounting worries over the ominous trend of the all too frequent occurrence and worsening nature of international terrorism.

The bombings in the Persian Gulf state, though the casualties were relatively light in view of the dreadful extent of the destruction, followed by less than 2 months a similar suicide attack on U.S. and French peacekeeping forces in nearby Lebanon, which killed well over 300 soldiers.

Preceding the Lebanon blast by only 2 weeks was a deadly bomb explosion in the Burmese capital of Rangoon, which was particularly painful to Koreans as it claimed the lives of 17 official visitors from Seoul, including four government ministers.

Besides the worries over rampant terrorism, the world is burdened with serious concerns about other ominous developments in international politics.

For one thing, negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on two vital international issues--limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and reducing strategic arms--have been broken off one after the other during the past 3 weeks, raising global fears of another round in the arms race.

The situation in Lebanon--for that matter in the Middle East as a whole--is as precarious as ever with the United States, along with a few European powers, deeply involved in what appears to be a quagmire.

Indeed, the latest string of bombings in Kuwait, moderate oil-producing state in the Arab world, should be seen as having a serious impact on the Middle East situation.

While a secretive pro-Iranian group of Islamic fundamentalists has reportedly claimed responsibility, the Kuwait bombings may well be taken as a warning to

pro-Western Arab states like Kuwait, and to Western powers as well, since the targets included the U.S. and French embassies.

Another possible motive for the bombing can be seen in relation to the 4-year-long war of attrition between Iraq and Iran, because Kuwait, together with Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states, has stood on the former's side from the beginning of the conflict.

Amidst all the implications of the bombing, the atrocity once again prompts global concern as to what should be done about the threat of international terrorism, which is becoming more vicious and dreadful in its scale and methods.

Terrorism is no longer confined to shooting sprees or the throwing of Molotov cocktails by small groups, dissatisfied with one thing or another.

As U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has confided, the new brand of terrorism is believed to have behind it "organized and systematic governmental efforts" to achieve some object. This was amply illustrated by the Rangoon bombing, which was found by the Burmese investigation and judiciary authorities as having been perpetrated by North Korean commandos, acting under Pyongyang's instructions.

Such a shift in international terrorism is indeed horrible, in that it not only causes awesome casualties and damages to the parties attacked, but also poses a serious threat to world peace.

Stepped-up international efforts are thus urgently called for to tackle this lamentable trend more effectively, before this wanton terrorism gets completely out of hand, destroying humanity and world order.

CSO: 4100/032

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STEPPING UP IDEOLOGICAL INDOCTRINATION URGED

Pyongyang NODONG CH'ONGNYON in Korean 28 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Let Us Launch the Work of Ideological Indoctrination for the Youth in an Original Manner in Conformity With Their Characteristics!"]

[Text] The work of ideological indoctrination for the youth is a fundamental task of the Socialist Working Youth League (SWYL) organizations. The farther the revolution advances, and the more the youth movement develops onto a higher stage, the more important and more urgent the work of ideological indoctrination becomes.

Today our revolution is forcefully advancing at a high stage of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea. The revolutionary cause of chuche which Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, hewed out in the jungles of Mt Paektu in the early days is successfully being carried on and developed by our glorious party.

In the period of convulsive transformation of today, in which the problem of succeeding the cause of chuche is successfully resolved, our glorious party is laying its great hopes on the youth of the new generation, the primary successors of the revolution. Achieving the unification of the fatherland and consummating the revolutionary cause of chuche by means of efficiently indoctrinating and guiding the growing new generation are the very plans and intentions of our party.

Under the refined leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, the youth movement in our country today is enjoying a new period of flowering and a grand golden age.

The realities of today when our revolution and youth movement have developed onto a new stage make it incumbent upon us to step up, more than ever before, the work of ideological indoctrination of the youth.

One of the important tasks that should be carried out in the ideological indoctrination of the youth is to launch the work in an original manner in conformity with the characteristics of the youth.

Launching the work of ideological indoctrination of the youth in an original manner and in conformity with the characteristics of the youth is an important policy our party has been consistently pursuing.

Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"The work of ideological indoctrination for the youth must be conducted in diverse forms and methods in conformity with the characteristics of the youth without fail.

"When the work of ideological indoctrination is carried out in a stereotyped way in disregard of the characteristics and temper of the youth, it will be impossible for us to accomplish the intended result." (Works of Kim Il-song, vol 1, p 79)

The work of ideological indoctrination is a difficult and complicated work designed to reform the ideological consciousness of the people and to put their ideology in motion. In order for the work of ideological indoctrination for the youth to be carried out efficiently, it is imperative that it should be conformed to the demands and emotions of the youth as well as to their age-psychological characteristics. Only when the work is carried out that way, can the work of ideological indoctrination touch the youths' hearts, and can it really contribute to the reform of their ideological consciousness.

The youth are sensitive to anything new, strongly progressive, very energetic, and courageous. The youth are obtrusive; they like to do heroic tasks; they are susceptible to anything; and they are rich in emotions. Furthermore, they are diverse in their demands, emotions, and tastes.

If the work of ideological indoctrination for the youth who are equipped with such characteristics is carried out in a stereotyped way, confined to a set form and groove, it can never be successful.

The achievements made in the ideological work of the SWYL implemented under the refined leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, are the very fruition acquired when it [indoctrination] is carried out in conformity with the characteristics of the youth.

Experiences have shown us that only when the SWYL organizations launch their work of ideological indoctrination for the youth in conformity with their characteristics, can it stir up the interest of the masses of the youth, can it fascinate them, can it touch their hearts, and thereby can the due results be brought about in arousing them to the establishment of a revolutionary world outlook and the implementation of the revolutionary tasks.

Today the SWYL organizations face the important duties of bringing up all the youths as the faithful youth vanguard and the Kim Hyok and Ch'a Kwang-su of the 1980's who would stage through to the end of undaunted fight following the lead of the glorious party, and to arouse actively all the youths to the fulfillment of the roles of the advance guard and the shock brigade in implementing the grand platform of the economic construction of the 1980's set forth by the party.

The work of ideological indoctrination of the SWYL, which is charged with these hard tasks, must be launched more efficiently than ever before in an

original manner, in diverse forms, by means of various methods, and in conformity with the demands, emotions, and preparedness of the youth.

The SWYL organizations must more thoroughly implement the party policy of launching the work of ideological indoctrination for the youth in an original manner and in conformity with their characteristics; and they must thereby bring about a fresh transformation in the youth indoctrination. Thus they must see to it that the youths will carry out their missions and duties of the time.

The most important of all in carrying out the work of ideological indoctrination for the youth is to understand correctly the content of the indoctrination in a correct reflex of the youths' sense of responsibility for the missions of the time, for the obligations of the generation, and their demands in the daily living.

The forms and methods of the indoctrination work must be governed by its content. Therefore, the characteristics of the indoctrination work must be made the best of in terms of its content first of all. Only when the work of ideological indoctrination, while being launched, has such a content as those urgent problems arising in the youths' political and ideological life and their intentions and demands, can it hit the nail on the head, and can it touch the hearts of the masses of the youth.

Today at this time, when the problem of succeeding the cause of chuche has been resolved successfully, all the SWYL members and the youth, the generation emerging as the new masters of the chuche Korea, are aware of their missions of the time and the obligations of the generation in which they should carry on and consummate the revolutionary cause of chuche, which was hewed out by the great leader, following the lead of the glorious party.

Permanently looking up to the presence of Marshal Kim Il-song, the great leader, and Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, they will push ahead their consistent and undaunted dash along the only way of the revolution. This represents the unisonous intention, desire, and revolutionary will of the youths of our time.

When the content of the work of ideological indoctrination we are launching is in conformity with such thoughts, emotions, intentions, and desires of our youth as stated above, and when the content is aimed at promoting the youth's revolutionary determinations and passion of loyalty, the indoctrination work would call forth a response in the hearts of the masses of the youth; and it would become such an indoctrination work as most conformed to the characteristics of the youth.

All the SWYL organizations and the SWYL functionaries must place the first priority emphasis on their efforts to deepen unceasingly the indoctrination about our glorious party.

The indoctrination about the greatness and benevolence of the respected and beloved leader and the dear leader must be stepped up among the youths by

every means. In particular, the indoctrination work designed to effect a deep overall understanding of the immortal revolutionary achievements of the great leader and the dear leader, their achievements and experience in the youth movement, and their exquisite love and solicitude toward the youths must be launched in depth.

Our youths at the stage of forming their world outlook need a great deal of the ideological food required to establish their outlook of the revolutionary leader, their outlook of the chuche resolution, and their outlook of life.

The SWYL organizations must efficiently launch among the youth the indoctrination about the chuche ideology and the indoctrination about the party policies, the content of which is profound, easy to understand, and commonplace. In particular, they must familiarize the youth in time with the policies and intentions of the party in each period. They must see to it that the youths will understand in depth every one of the problems, above all the urgent problems arising in the course of implementing revolutionary tasks. Furthermore, they must have great concern to step up further the revolutionary indoctrination and the class indoctrination in conformity with the realities of those youths who have never experienced exploitation, oppression, and arduous trials.

Being fond of revolution and being fond of work are the beautiful characteristics of the youths of our country. Our youths, constantly thrilled, are in an enthusiastic hope to render great meritorious services before the party by successfully accomplishing heroic tasks assigned to them.

In accordance with that, the SWYL organizations must exuberantly launch the overall agitation work which is designed to arouse the youths to the creation of brilliant innovations and miracles in the economic and cultural construction.

Unceasingly improving the forms and methods of the work of ideological indoctrination in conformity with the characteristics of the youth is a firm guarantee for a solution to the problem of conforming the content of indoctrination to the characteristics.

In order to improve the forms and methods of the work of ideological indoctrination for the youth in conformity with their characteristics, it is of utmost importance that the traditional method of the youth indoctrination, which was created by the great leader and developed and enriched by the dear leader, should be successfully employed on an overall basis.

The traditional methods of youth indoctrination includes all the forms and methods of the work of ideological indoctrination for the youth such as the following, which should be conducted in conformity with the age-psychological characteristics and disposition of the youth: teaching and learning, giving lectures, paraphrasing talks, indoctrinating through literary and art works, reading books, writing articles, and having oratorical meetings. The SWYL organizations and functionaries must conduct research deeper and

deeper in the traditional methods of youth indoctrination and thoroughly materialize them in implementing the work of ideology on an overall basis.

Even when giving lectures to the youths, the SWYL organizations must not follow the old styles that are dry-as-dust and stiff-mannered. Lectures must be given in such a way that arouses the youths' interest; and they must be skillfully and funny in various ways and in the lecturer's own words. Even when conducting a group study at youth schools, they must do it in a very interesting and sincere manner by means of lectures designed to open the youths' eyes, questions and answers, and discussions through debates.

As instructed by the dear leader through his practical examples, the work of propaganda and agitation must be carried out boldly and dauntlessly. It must be launched in blitzkriegs and annihilation in which various ways and means are employed in combination. The youths like this method best; it is an effective method of youth indoctrination which would bring about the best result in a shortest period of time.

The SWYL organizations must accomplish the actual targets set forth in the indoctrination work of each period by means of such methods. In particular, the economic agitation work must be boldly launched in the sites of socialist construction where the youths are working. Launching the blitzkrieg agitation offensive, the SWYL organizations must see to it that the youths' hearts will be greatly stirred up and that the flame of innovations will burn furiously.

Widely using the forms and methods of indoctrination in which literature and art are employed in the work of ideological indoctrination for the youth is an important factor in implementing the traditional method of indoctrinating youth.

The SWYL organizations must efficiently organize the work of indoctrinating the youth while using the works of revolutionary literature and art, including the songs, movies, and novels having the loyalty toward the party and the leader as their subject. Thus, everywhere the youths are living and working must be full of singing songs and a vividly excited atmosphere.

As all of us deeply experienced this year, the indoctrination conducted by means of revolutionary movies is one of the most effective methods of ideological indoctrination. While the youths are launching the efficiency struggle in compliance with the party policies in line with the revolutionary movies, including those artistic movies such as "Wolmido," "Always With All Our Hearts," and "Determination of That Day," a grand transformation is being brought about in the reform of the ideological consciousness of the youths and in the implementation of the revolution.

The SWYL organizations must use their great endeavor to step up continuously their efficiency struggle through movies in conformity with the implementation of the imminent revolutionary tasks and the realities of the ideological life of the youth.

One of the problems that should be importantly dealt with in carrying out the work of ideological indoctrination in an original way and in conformity with the characteristics of the youth is to make the best use of those setups and means of youth indoctrination that are provided by the party.

Thanks to the judicious leadership and solicitude of the party, the SWYL organizations are now provided with all the conditions in which they can efficiently carry out the ideological indoctrination for the youth in conformity with their characteristics.

The dear leader comrade, to cite only what he did recently, clearly set forth concrete methods of launching among the youths the work of lectures, the operation of youth schools, and the work of popularizing songs and dances in conformity with their characteristics; and he saw to it that the orderly work system and methods would be sufficiently provided.

The SWYL organizations and functionaries must reasonably conduct the SWYL lecture meetings and decisively enhance the level of lectures to draw attention of the youths. They must maintain the operation of youth schools at a high level of political ideology in line with the basic policy of indoctrinating about the loyalty to the party. Thus they must see to it that all the youth schools will become an effective place of indoctrination for the youth. They must orderly set up the system of popularizing songs and dances and operate it regularly and actively. Thus they must actively launch the activities of the youth mobile art agitation units and the activities of the masses in line with definite purposes and intentions.

The SWYL organizations must make the best use of the indoctrination bases for the youths and juveniles, including the youth meeting halls and the palace for students and juveniles, so that they may actively contribute to the ideological indoctrination for the new generation. Thus they must see to it that all the systems and facilities provided by the party for the youth indoctrination will prove their worth through [practical] contributions.

In order to launch the work of ideological indoctrination for the youth effectively and in an original manner, it is imperative that the methods and styles of the work of the SWYL functionaries and primary level propaganda functionaries should be improved and their level should be decisively enhanced.

The SWYL functionaries, following the manners of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, must go deep into the masses of the youth. While working and living with them as one body, they must indoctrinate and agitate them and energetically launch individual indoctrination for each of the youths.

The SWYL functionaries and primary level propaganda functionaries must unceasingly launch their studies as men of enthusiastic learning and men of passion. They must be equipped with versatile knowledge and become everybody's friend. Every one of the functionaries who indoctrinate the youths must not only be equipped with the mettle and enthusiasm of the youth but also be able to make speeches well, sing songs well, recite poems, and play

musical instruments before the youths. Furthermore, they must be equipped with scientific and technological knowledge and be versed with economics. Only when they are equipped with such versatile capabilities and become everybody's friend, can they always launch the indoctrination work with charms and in conformity with the demands, tastes, and emotions of the youth.

The issue of launching the work of ideological indoctrination in an original manner and in conformity with the characteristics of the youth is a key issue that should be dealt with in bringing about fresh transformations in the work of the SWYL and in making the golden age of the youth movement of today more and more brilliant.

All the SWYL organizations and functionaries must responsibly push this work and thereby answer without fail to the great trust, solicitude, and high expectation of the respected and beloved leader and the dear leader comrade with loyalty.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER MARKS CENTRAL AFRICAN NATIONAL DAY

SK011046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 25th anniversary of the national day of the Central African Republic.

The author of the article says:

After the proclamation of the republic the Central African people have struggled to build a new life, pulling through a series of difficulties and trials.

But it was two years ago when the military committee for national redressment was formed in the country and President Andre Kolingba led the state affairs as a whole that the people of the Central African Republic began to pave a new road of national prosperity.

Under his leadership, the people of the Central African Republic have registered not a few successes in achieving political and economic stability overcoming repeated natural calamities and difficulties.

The Korean people are watching with keen interest the struggle of the Central African people for the building of a new life.

Pursuing a non-aligned policy, Central Africa strives to strengthen and develop solidarity and cooperation with the new-emerging countries.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples are steadily growing in strength and developing. The visits to our country by President Andre Kolingba last year and this year marked an excellent occasion in deepening the fraternal friendship and trust between the Korean and Central African peoples and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries to a new, higher stage.

The Korean people will make all efforts in the future, too, for the friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WPK CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENARY MEETING

SK020430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--The eighth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from November 29 to December 1.

It was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea were present at the plenary meeting.

Also present were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, members, alternate members of the Central Committee and members of the Central Auditing Commission of the party.

The following agenda was laid before the plenary meeting.

1. On the national economic development plan for 1984;

Comrade Hong Song-yong, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the State Planning Commission, delivered a report on the first item on the agenda. A number of comrades took part in the debate.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an important concluding speech on the first item on the agenda.

The plenary meeting noted that the energetic efforts of the entire party members and working people to thoroughly implement the decisions of the sixth congress of the party had brought about a big stride ahead in the struggle to attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction including 15 million tons of grain, 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals, 15 million tons of steel and 1,500 million metres of textiles.

The brilliant successes achieved in socialist economic construction this year, it pointed out, powerfully prove once again the might of the unbreakable

unity and cohesion of the party and people and the correctness of the economic policy of our party.

The plenary meeting noted that the draft national economic development plan for 1984 had been correctly worked out to meet the steadily growing realistic demand of the socialist economic development of our country.

It examined the organisational question, the second item on the agenda.

It elected Comrade Ho Tam member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and Comrades An Sung-hak, Hong Song-yong and Kim Pok-sin alternate members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee.

Comrade Chon Ha-chol was elected member of the party Central Committee.

Comrades Kim Kwang-chin, O Song-yol, Choe Kwan-yong, Choe Tok-hong, Pak Yun-sok, Yim Tae-yong and Chu Chang-chun were elected alternate members of the party Central Committee to fill the vacancies.

Comrades Choe Chong-yong and Yun So were elected members of the Central Auditing Commission of the party to fill the vacancies.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK DAILY ARTICLE ON 'ORGANISATIONAL LIFE'

SK022349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2247 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Organisational Life is Revolutionary Way of Life Suited to Essential Nature of Communist Movement."

The article says:

In his treatise "On the Chuche Idea," Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, expounded that organisational life is a revolutionary way of life originating from the essential nature of the communist movement. It gives an important guideline in the work of remoulding people on communist lines and the building of socialism and communism.

The formulation that organisational life is a revolutionary way of life suited to the essential nature of the communist movement is based on a scientific analysis of the essential nature of the communist movement and the role of organisational life of people in their life and the building of socialism and communism.

Organisational life is a revolutionary way of life suited to the essential nature of the communist movement because it helps rear people to be true communists.

Organisational life is a most effective way of life to train communist revolutionaries. The ideological and moral traits of a revolutionary are cultivated and perfected in the main through organisational life.

The revolutionary organisation plays the role of organizing and guiding ideological education and struggle among people and helping them to do their revolutionary activities.

People participate in organisation life in political organisation, in which they cherish unbounded loyalty to the party and the leader, bear burning hatred for the enemy, and cultivate an indomitable revolutionary spirit of upholding revolutionary principle and staunchly fighting to the end, the spirit of self-reliance and other ideological and moral traits of a communist revolutionary.

Organisational life is a revolutionary way of life suited to the essential nature of the communist movement also because it makes people glorify their political integrity.

Nothing is more precious than political integrity for people. Whether they lead a dignified and worthy, revolutionary life or not depends on how they glorify their political integrity.

The most effective way of life to glorify the political integrity of a revolutionary is organisational life.

What is important in the political integrity of people is the idea and viewpoint of living and working as intended and guided by the party and the leader and resolutely defending them.

Organisational life solves this fundamental problem brilliantly.

Our party's exposition that organisational life is a revolutionary way of life suited to the essential nature of the communist movement is of tremendous significance in educating and remoulding people to be communist revolutionaries and dynamically advancing the revolution and construction.

This significance lies in making it possible to more effectively use revolutionary organisational life as a powerful weapon of remoulding people and as a powerful means of accomplishing the revolutionary cause and completely turn it into a work of the masses themselves.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA REVIEWS 2 DECEMBER DPRK PRESS

SK020507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 2 Dec 83

["Press Review"]

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--Papers here today devote the whole of their front pages to a report about the 8th plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held from November 29 to December 1.

Printed in dailies is a message of greetings the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent to Kaysone Phomvihanc, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the LPDR.

Also carried in the press is a reply message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from Ezekia Papaioannou, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of Working People of Cyprus.

NODONG SINMUN publishes a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from the national joint seminar on the Chuche idea and agricultural problem held at Chuche idea study groups in Tanzania. An account of the seminar is also given in the daily.

According to the daily, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) published in booklet "On the Korean People's Struggle to Apply the Chuche Idea," the talk of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru.

Dailies come out with articles explaining "on the Chuche idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Introduced in the press are various cooperative farms which reaped bumper crops this year, too, under the rays of the rural theses.

Performances of the Pyongyang Mansudae art troupe in Shenyang, China, are reported in the press.

TASS reported that the Reagan administration is conducting "shuttle diplomacy" in the Far East to hasten the formation of military-political alliance and the South Korean puppet regime has turned South Korea into the domain of foreign capital, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN runs a commentary denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's suppression of South Korean students.

It is reported in the press that the South Korean military fascist clique arrested students on charges of agitating for anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique staged provocative "combined airforce exercises" throughout South Korea is our side to the military armistice commission strongly protested against the aerial espionage of the U.S. imperialists.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the U.S. imperialist aggression army airforce in the Far East held a large-scale war exercise with South Korea as a theatre.

Seen in the daily are a report about meetings of Korean residents held in different parts of Japan in denunciation of the raid at the Central Hall of Chongnyon and an article exposing the murderous atrocities of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

Ugandan public organizations and the general secretary of the Bangladesh Solidarity Committee for supporting Korea's reunification issued statements in connection with the Rangoon bomb blast and TASS reported about successes of Korean coal miners in production, reports the daily.

Chinese President Li Xiannian met the national secretary general of the Popular Action Party of Peru, according to the daily.

Published in the daily is news that a joint session of the two chambers of the Yugoslav National Assembly celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Republic Day and a national agricultural meeting was held in Bulgaria.

Appearing in the daily are reports that the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union proposed to host the 12th world youth and students festival in Moscow, the Soviet paper "PRAVDA" condemned the U.S. administration's reckless acts, TASS flailed the utterances made by the assistant secretary of the U.S. Defence Department in connection with the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe, a large crowd held an anti-U.S. demonstration in Pakistan, burning Reagan in effigy, and the U.S. imperialists are intensifying anti-Cuba manoeuvres and an anti-U.S. demonstration was held in the capital of Philippines.

The daily conveys news that the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Progressive Party of Working People of Cyprus denounced the proclamation of an "independent state" of the Turkish community.

The daily comes out with an article titled "making whole world independent is common task of world's progressive people."

Carried in the daily are a report about the increase of the population in Yugoslavia and economic briefs from China, the United Arab Emirates and Laos.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK DAILY ON 'WORLD PEOPLES' COMMON TASK'

SK022255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Making the Whole World Independent is Common Task of World's Progressive People." The author of the article says:

Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the people's struggle in the international arena and the development of history in our era, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward for the first time in history an outstanding idea of making the world independent and lucidly clarified the face of an independent world and the inevitability and course of its realisation. He said that making the whole world independent is a common aspiration and task of the progressive people.

An independent world means a world where national sovereignty of all countries and nations are fully realized, free from imperialism and colonialism.

Imperialism and colonialism are the final ruling force ramplng underfoot the sovereignty of the country and nation and stifling independence in human history, the last obstacle to the independent development of the country and nation and the exploiter and plunderer of the people.

The U.S. imperialists' aggressive and belligerent moves render the present world situation extremely strained, disturb peace and security in different parts of the world and increase the danger of another world war with each passing day.

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon the world's progressive people to struggle more staunchly to check and frustrate the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialist [word indistinct] peace and security. If we are to preserve durable peace without war on the globe, global indepdence should be realized.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are now resorting to the strategy of using other countries as a "shock force" in war of aggression by inveigling them into the execution of their war policy.

In order to prevent new global war, therefore, every country should not be inveigled into the U.S. imperialists' war policy but frustrate the imperialists' policy of aggression and war. For this all countries and all nations should firmly maintain Chajusong (independence) and oppose imperialism and colonialism and, thus make the whole world independent.

Only when the whole world is independent, is it possible to prevent a global war for good and maintain a durable peace on the earth.

Building a new independent world is a common task facing the progressive people of the world in view of the demand of our era when the trend of Chajusong is sweeping over the whole world and the demand of the situation today when the imperialists' policy of aggression and war must be opposed and [word indistinct].

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA ON CHON'S REMARKS AT EXPORT DAY CEREMONY

SK020428 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--Chon Tu-hwan the traitor staged a "ceremony of the 20th day of export" on November 30 and claimed that the South Korean economy has laid "a foundation of stable growth" after pulling through "severe trials" and the "desire for equilibrium between revenue and expenditure" is being realised with the gap in international payments narrowing, according to a reoprt.

This was a naked lie reversing fact.

The South Korean economy has not yet been recovered from chronic stagnation and foreign loans are pressing towards the 40,000 million dollar mark, shaking various domains of the economy.

The South Korean puppets announced that they began a "five-year plan for economic and social development" from last year, as if they would attain something. But, not a whole year passed before they hurriedly "reexamined" the "plan" and decided to totally cut or postpone the most important 33 objects of investment envisaged in the "plan." This patently shows how ridiculous it is to seek economic "growth" by foreign capital.

To cap it all, the large-scale financial scandals involving the relatives of traitor Chon Tu-hwan and quarters in power paralysed banking and brought bank loaning to a halt, which precipitated economic confusion and drove groups of enterprises into bankruptcy.

Grievous likewise are the international payments about which the traitor talked nonsense that day.

In October alone more than 1,000 million dollars were added to the puppets' deficit and the over import and sharp increase of foreign debts landed them in "a state of national insolvency," let alone "equilibrium between revenue and expenditure."

The traitor was shameless enough to talk trash again about the growth of "national income" that day.

Even according to figures released by the puppet clique, 59 percent of the South Korean working people are paid very low wages less than 100,000 won a month and the peasants live a life worse than death, saddled with debts amounting to 1.3 million won per household.

No matter how noisily traitor Chon Tu-hwan may advertise "growth" in an effort to lull the strong anti-"government" sentiments of the people by concealing their economic bankruptcy and misleading them with illusion, this is no more than a hollow trumpeting.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY STRESSES UNITY BETWEEN LEADER, PEOPLE

SK031615 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 3 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a political essay titled "Indestructible Unity."

Noting that we are highly proud of the most solid and genuine unity and cohesion of our party and people and our revolutionary ranks, the essay says:

The solidness and invincibility of the unity of a country, a nation and a [words indistinct] depend on how the entire people trust and uphold their party and the leader and what they are united around and in what ideology and purpose.

Our unity and cohesion--this is a firm unity of people absolutely trusting the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song whom all people revere as an outstanding genius of thought and leadership and a great man, and our party and an indestructible unity around the party and the leader based on the leader's immortal Chuche idea.

Our unity and cohesion--this is a noble unity of people who breathe the idea of their party every minute and every second of their life and follow and uphold their leader with a firm faith and a sense of obligation and a revolutionary unity of people who go through thick and thin together with that faith and obligation.

The combination of ideological unity with unity of obligation--herein lie the incomparable solidity and indestructibility of our unity and its distinguished nature.

Our unity shining resplendently on the road of the arduous and protracted Korean revolution is an indestructible unity which has been consolidated as firm as steel.

Unity, in essence, is the relationship of pure and sincere idea and faith, relationship of obligation forged between the leader and soldier, the leader and people who share life and death with each other on the road of revolution.

The distinguished nature of the Korean communists as true revolutionaries lies in that all of them followed the only one idea, the idea of their leader and cherished it as the only faith and obligation to remain loyal to the party and the leader to the end.

The essay further says:

Unity and cohesion is the lofty spirit of trusting only the leader and the party in whatever difficulty and adversity and unhesitatingly dedicating youth and lives on the road of loyalty and the clean mind of upholding the pledge of the soldier and the trust he received to the end.

The Korean communists are indomitable soldiers who go through fire and water if it is intended by the party and the leader and our people are a people who place the obligation of attending the party and the leader above all obligations like those between parents and children, between friends and between teachers and students.

Unity is eternal when people have a common idea and when they uphold it with faith and obligation.

The lineage of our eternal unity is the Chuche idea and the revolutionary faith and obligation of entrusting all our destinies to the party and the leader and remaining loyal to them.

In conclusion the essay stresses:

The unity and cohesion of Korea where the whole party, the whole army and the entire people are vigorously advancing, rallied close around the party and the leader, cherishing the highest honour and glory of attending the great leader and great party!

Indeed, this is the noblest relations between the leader and soldier, between the party and the people ever known in human history and the most sacred revolutionary ethics of human world, revolutionary world where the party and the leader devote their all to the people and the people attend the party and the leader with one faith and sense of obligation.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON CHON GROUP'S BRUTALITY IN KWANGJU

SK030413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0343 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 3 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN December 2 carries an article titled "Truculent Fascist Murderer Without Equal in the World," which says that the human-butchery committed by the Chon Tu-hwan group surpasses human imagination in its brutality and ferocity.

The paper says:

The typical example is the Kwangju bloodbath staged by the Chon Tu-hwan clique in the course of grabbing power with the backing of the U.S. imperialists, their master.

Crying that "you may kill 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens," traitor Chon Tu-hwan let loose more than 70,000 puppet army troops in it. He murdered in cold blood the righteous participants in the Kwangju popular uprising calling for democracy and reunification with the application of all the modern and medieval methods of murder, firing artillery pieces and machine-guns at them, running tanks and armored cars over them and burning them with flame-throwers or burying them alive in groups.

In this massacre by the fascist clique, more than 5,000 uprisers were killed and upwards of 14,000 others were wounded in a few days in Kwangju.

After Kwangju, the fascist clique staged bloodbath in Mokpo, Hwasun, Raju, Ryosu and other cities, killing or wounding more than 1,700 defenceless people.

After grabbing power by dyeing Kwangju with the blood of uprisers, Chon Tu-hwan the puppet established a fascist dictatorship more ferocious than the "Yusin" system in South Korea and continued sanguinary murder operations.

The fascist clique arrested above 20,000 patriotic people on charges of involvement in the Kwangju popular uprising and penalised them through murderous trials and brutally murdered them in torture rooms.

Still today numerous patriotic people who fought for freedom, democracy and national reunification are subjected to shocking tortures in South Korean detention houses and prisons.

The barbarous tortures by the Chon Tu-hwan group have reached culmination in their kinds and brutality; they include the "Taekwondo torture" in which they beat the victim with a square stick, lacerating the victim and breaking his bones, the "chicken boiling torture" in which they hang the victim head downward and pour boiling water on him, the "Jinghis Khan cooking torture" in which they hang the victim and toast him, and the "aeroplane torture" in which they revolve the victim, bound hand and foot.

Many a people have lost their lives or been crippled for life in South Korea in these brutal tortures by the fascist murderers.

Around the Seoul trip of Reagan, their master, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique again committed the fascist outrage of arresting many democrats and students.

In an attempt to conceal their true color as fascist murderers glaringly exposed to the world, the Chon Tu-hwan clique are talking about "desire for political development," covering their fascist murderous policy with the veil of "democratic politics."

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RPR REPORT ON S. KOREAN REVERENCE OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK080430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 8 (KCNA)--South Korean people in all walks of life deeply revere the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great lodestar of national reunification, as a legendary leader according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Legendary stories are in vogue among people in Koesan of North Chungchong Province and Taejon of South Chungchong Province that a bright lodestar above Mt. Paekdu shed its rays all over Korea a few years before the ruin of the Japs and that the star over Mt. Paekdu is throwing its rays all over the world and that star is the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il who was born in Mt. Paekdu.

The inhabitants in the Yangyang area of South Korean Kangwon Province are convinced of the day of national reunification in the teeth of all hardships, conveying the legend of three Changgunbyol (general stars) generation after generation.

Among the stories told by people in this area is the following story:

One autumn right after the August 15, 1945, liberation the East Sea rolled on and maple leaves were ablaze, on Mt. Solak, and a big general star, a woman general star and a baby general star rose in the sky above Yangyang and shed radiant rays.

The big general star was General Kim Il-song's and the woman general star Mrs Kim Chong-suk's.

The baby general star was the dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il's, which is now shedding radiant rays like the lodestar.

The inhabitants believe that as the general star on Mt Paekdu defeated the Japs and liberated the country, the lodestar of the nation together with the sun of the nation will reunify the country at an early date. They live with a great hope and expectation.

The people in Kwangju, Hwasun and Ryonggwang and other areas in South Cholla Province also talk about legendary stories on the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

People in all walks of life in South Cholla Province say: The dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il is a lodestar throwing away darkness and a sun for the future of the country. With a matchless grit and wisdom, he moves mountains to seas and builds palace-like structures like mushrooms.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN LOANS CONTINUED--Pyongyang, 30 Nov (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique introduced 1,140 million dollars in "public loans" by mid-October entering this year and plan to bring in 570 million more dollars by the end of the year, according to a report. The "commercial loan" introduced by the puppet clique this year amounts to more than 1,000 million dollars, which will exceed 1,500 million dollars towards the end of the year. Though the infiltration of foreign capital caused the ruin in South Korea, the military fascist clique continue introducing foreign capital to prolong their dirty remaining days. This results in serious subjugation and plunder. [Text] [SK300419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 30 Nov 83]

WPK PLENARY SESSION REPORTED--Beijing, 3 Dec (KCNA)--Chinese news media reported the eighth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The "PEOPLE'S DAILY" December 3 under the block-letter title "The Eighth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was Held" and the subtitle "Appeal to People to Successfully Fulfil the Tasks of the Economic Construction for Next Year" gave an account of the plenary meeting. The "LIBERATION ARMY DAILY" December 3 reported the news of the plenary meeting. XINHUA and Radio Beijing reported the news of the meeting December 2. [Text] [SK040900 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 4 Dec 83]

WPK PLENUM SESSION--Moscow 3 Dec (KCNA)--Soviet mass media reported the eighth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Soviet paper "PRAVDA" December 3 gave an account of the plenary meeting under the title "Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea." The Soviet papers "IZVESTIA" December 2 and "SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA" December 3 carried the news of the plenary meeting. TASS and Radio Moscow December 2 reported the news of the meeting. [Text] [SK040910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 4 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

TASS ON U.S. 'SCHEME' TO FORM MILITARY ALLIANCE

SK030359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 3 (KCNA)--TASS on November 30 exposed the U.S. imperialists' undisguised scheme to form a new military-political alliance with the participation of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

It says:

The Reagan administration is busy starting in the Far East "shuttle diplomacy," intended to speed up the establishment of a new military-political alliance with the participation of the United States, Japan and South Korea. The Far Eastern tour of Admiral James Watkins, U.S. chief of naval operations, which has begun on November 30 is another step in that White House operation.

During his talks with the chief of Japan's "National Defence Agency" in Tokyo the Pentagon's envoy will particularly press Japan for the further extension of military cooperation with South Korea, in particular, in getting ready to "block" international straits in the region in an "emergency."

Watkins will then fly to Seoul to inspect the facilities of the U.S. seventh fleet, the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency reports.

President Reagan himself initiated this round of "shuttle diplomacy" in the Far East by paying visits to Japan and South Korea in early November. Just a few days after Reagan's visits John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, paid visits to Seoul and Tokyo to discuss with the Japanese and South Korean sides the military aspects of the axis being developed in the Far East.

Supporting the initiative of the U.S. allies, the "foreign minister" of the Seoul puppet regime had on November 28 talks in Tokyo with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone and secured from him "complete support" for South Korea's role of Washington's "outpost of anti-communism" in the Far East. After that the "foreign minister" went to the United States to get new instructions from the White House.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

DAILY VIEWS INTENSIFIED 'WAR' MOVES IN SOUTH

SK020603 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2246 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 1 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a review of the South Korean situation notes that the situation there in the last fortnight showed the further intensification of the new war provocation moves by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The paper says:

After Reagan's South Korean tour, war confabs between U.S. warmongers and puppets became more frequent and the operational plan for northward invasion was elaborated in a concrete form.

The commander-in-chief of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the Pacific on November 16 and Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, on November 20 flew into South Korea to have military huddles with puppets in succession, working hard to execute the "special orders" of Reagan.

In particular, Vessey was closeted with the Chon Tu-hwan group to give a concrete shape to Reagan's plan for new war preparations clarified in the so-called "joint statement" dated November 14 including the "program for the modernization" of the puppet army, the "problem of increasing the combat capacities" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and the "proposal for military cooperation."

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan group ran wild, recklessly dancing to the tune of the war trumpet of its master. Chon Tu-hwan the traitor made his appearance at the South Cholla "provincial governor's office" on November 24 and whipped up a war fever, clamouring about the "possibility of intrusion" of the north around the new year. He cried for hastening the "establishment of a posture for the initial stage of war" and "increasing combat capacities" at the "meeting of leading commanders of the whole army" next day, twaddling once again about the "possible southward invasion at the beginning of the new year." And he drew up even an extremely adventurous "attacking defence policy" aimed at counteraction to hit at the centre of the north at an "operational meeting" of brasshats of the three services of the puppet army. While hatching provocative military operational plots

together with the U.S. imperialists, the puppet clique brought a large quantity of combat equipment into the demilitarized zone along the military demarcation line and staged powder-reeking military exercises almost every day in the sky and on the ground and the sea.

The scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance has become further undisguised.

It is illustrated by the visit to Japan and the United States by the South Korean puppet foreign minister following U.S. war-maniacs' trip to Japan and South Korea.

A shooting exercise of the puppet army was held on the vast sea south of the Koto islands of Japan by November 18 and students of the Japanese Defence Academy visited South Korea to deepen "mutual understanding" at the ground, naval and air force military academies of the puppet army. This bespeaks that under the baton of the U.S. imperialists the military tie-up between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese reactionaries is being consolidated in an all-round way.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique launched a wholesale roundup throughout South Korea, while strengthening the fascist crackdown upon the people as never before for the execution of the war policy.

The ill-boding situation in South Korea in the latter half of November shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group, their stooge, try to ignite another war in Korea under the baton of Reagan.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

KCNA REPORT ON MILITARY EXERCISES IN SOUTH

SK021107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--The new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have become more feverish after war-maniac Reagan's tour of South Korea.

On November 8, a few days before Reagan's aggressive tour, "air and ground joint exercises" of the U.S. forces and the puppet army were staged in the central sector of the front under the direct command of Sennewald, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea.

In a letter sent on November 7 to a burlesque called "Ceremony of the Founding Anniversary of the Combined Command" of the U.S. forces and the puppet army, which was arranged by himself, Senewald blew a war trumpet crying for "buildup of maximum military potentials" and "close unity." This was part of the frantic aggressive and belligerent din kicked up just before Reagan's South Korea tour.

War exercises against the northern half of the republic have become more frequent after Reagan showed up even in the demilitarized zone south of the military demarcation line during his tour of South Korea from November 12 to 14 and cried for "a war posture," whipping up war hysterics.

On the instructions of the U.S. imperialists on November 15 the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique staged a clamorous war exercise called "Civilian Defence Training" all over South Korea and on November 16 and 18 they held ("winter base) defense training" and combined training for driving back nocturnal surprise attack" with the mobilization of the puppet airforce units.

From November 21 to 26 they also staged a noisy war exercise called "Winter Joint Exercise" by mobilizing many puppet army units and "homeland defence reserve forces" in local areas.

On November 23, they staged a provocative "Mobile Exhibition Exercise" at a unit of the puppet army. Holding various forms of war exercises almost every day, the puppet clique have frantically increased tensions with outcries for "completion of practical war mobilization system," "prompt action against a surprise attack" and "emergency sortie."

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique sent out the puppet naval force even to the sea south of Koto islands west of Kyushu, Japan, from November 13 to 18, giving off powder smell with gun-firing coinciding with the South Korean tour of Reagan.

This showed that the criminal three-way military alliance system of the United States, Japan, and South Korea whose establishment is hastened under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists is operating in actuality.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AIRFORCE 'COMBAT POSTURE'--Pyongyang, 5 Dec (KCNA)--TASS December 3, reporting that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are inciting a war psychosis, after issuing an order on strengthening the combat posture of the puppet airforce, said: The South Korean puppet regime is continuously whipping up a war atmosphere with frenzy in the south of the Korean peninsula. According to KYODO news service, the South Korean puppet regime issued an order on strengthening the combat posture of the puppet airforce. This step was taken after a three-day large military exercise of the South Korean and U.S. airforce which ended on December 1. The action area of the airforce military exercise covered not only the south of the Korean peninsula but other parts of the Pacific area, even the Far East. Commenting on the recent step of the South Korean puppet regime, observers said that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, kicking up a war racket, tries to put down the mounting movement of the popular masses who call for democratic reforms and elementary rights and liberties. [Text] [SK050430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 5 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

REPORT ON EIGHTH PLENUM OF WPK CENTRAL COMMITTEE

SK020430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA)--The eighth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from November 29 to December 1.

It was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea were present at the plenary meeting.

Also present were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee members, alternate members of the Central Committee and members of the Central Auditing Commission of the party.

The following agenda was laid before the plenary meeting.

1. On the national economic development plan for 1984;
2. The organisational question.

Comrade Hong Song-yong, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the State Planning Commission, delivered a report on the first item on the agenda. A number of comrades took part in the debate.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an important concluding speech on the first item on the agenda.

The plenary meeting noted that the energetic efforts of the entire party member and working people to thoroughly implement the decisions of the sixth congress of the party had brought about a big stride ahead in the struggle to attain the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction including 15 million tons of grain, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 15 million tons of steel and 1,500 million metres of textiles.

The brilliant successes achieved in socialist economic construction this year, it pointed out, powerfully prove once again the might of the unbreakable unity and cohesion of the party and people and the correctness of the economic policy of our party.

The plenary meeting noted that the draft national economic development plan for 1984 had been correctly worked out to meet the steadily growing realistic demand of the socialist economic development of our country.

It noted that it is an important task to effect a new upsurge in socialist economic construction next year and thereby beat the targets of the second seven-year plan and make a radical advance in attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

Pointing out that what is important in fulfilling next year's tasks is to powerfully push ahead with construction on five fronts, that is, the Sunchon District front, the Chongjin District front, the Hamhung District front, the Anju District front and the Nampo District front, and thus open a definite prospect for attaining earlier than schedule the vast long-range objectives of socialist economic construction, normalize production on a high level in all domains of the national economy and markedly raise the material and cultural living standards of the people, it noted:

The successful fulfilment of next year's tasks raised in socialist economic construction will be a historic event ushering in an occasion of an epochal turn in increasing the political and economic potential of the country.

The plenary meeting put forward a task to decisively increase coal and ore output.

It noted:

Coal output should be decisively increased by energetic efforts to largely reconstruct and expand coal mines with rich deposits whose excavating conditions are good, including large-scale coal mines in Anju, Sunchon and Kangdong Districts and other western areas and those in northern area, introduce various mining equipment suitable to the conditions of the coal seams and carry out comprehensive mechanisation of coal mines.

The plenary meeting put forward a militant task to attain the target of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals.

It stressed that continued big efforts should be directed to the Komdok General Mining Enterprise to decisively increase ore output and thereby put all equipment of the newly built dressing plant into full capacity operation, and various nonferrous ores be turned out in larger quantity by developing new ore mines in Yanggang provincial and other important areas and vigorously pushing ahead with the reconstruction and expansion projects of the existing mines.

It pointed out that nonferrous metal processing should be rapidly developed to turn out a larger quantity of processed nonferrous metals.

It is necessary, it noted, for the development of the mining industry to thoroughly implement the party's policy of giving definite priority to the geological prospecting, tunnelling, earth-scraping and pit construction and making mining equipment large, modern and high-speed and energetically carry on the scientific researches and technical innovation movement.

The plenary meeting raised a task to further develop the power industry.

It pointed out that a larger quantity of electricity should be produced through the maximum effective utilization of the existing generating capacity, the building of the thermal and hydraulic power stations now under way be accelerated for their early completion and a large number of medium- and small-scale power stations be built along with large-scale ones.

The plenary meeting advanced a task to rapidly increase iron and steel production by increasing the independence of the metal industry.

Noting that the brilliant successes achieved in the efforts for the implementation of the Chuche-based policy of increasing the independence of the metal industry have opened a definite prospect for attaining the target of 15 million tons of steel ahead of schedule, the plenary meeting expressed satisfaction over this.

It noted that a radical turn should be effected in the development of the metal industry of our country by building more solidly the Chuche-oriented iron and steel production bases, further developing and completing the steel production method relying upon domestic natural resources and carrying out large-scale construction for expanding the Kim Chaek iron works into a six million-ton steel production base and the Kangson steel complex into a three million-ton base.

It is necessary for a decisive increase of iron production to give precedence to the supply of high-quality raw materials and fuel by building up more firmly the Musan mine and other ore production centres and fuel bases, the plenary meeting noted.

It put forward a task to develop the engineering industry to a higher stage.

The engineering industry, it noted, should be further developed to manufacture and supply in a responsible manner machine-tools, mining equipment and other modern machines and equipment and ordered equipment needful for capital construction.

The plenary meeting put stress on accelerating the production of large-scale oxygen separators which are of weighty importance in developing our industries to a higher stage.

It noted that the party's policy of applying the press and stamp-forging method and effecting a revolution in welding and production of insulated materials should be thoroughly implemented in order to successfully carry out the vast tasks facing the engineering industry.

The plenary meeting advanced a militant task to attain the chemical and textile targets.

The plenary meeting stressed that the whole party, the whole country and the entire people should be generally mobilised in powerfully pressing ahead with the construction of the gigantic Sibzon vinalon factory with a 100,000-ton capacity and increasing still further the production capacity of the existing chemical fibre mills.

It noted that the existing textile mills should be reinforced and the textile equipment be made modern and high-speed and new modern textile mills be built to markedly increase the textile production capacity in keeping with the growth of the production of chemical fibres.

It noted that the chemical products as a whole including chemical fertilizers should be increased along with chemical fibres and fundamental chemical industry be further developed.

It stressed that the output of cement, ordinary building materials and timber should be increased still more next year.

The plenary meeting set forth tasks for fully satisfying the daily growing demands of the people in their living.

It stressed that production at all the light industrial factories should be normalised on a high level through an effective utilisation of the already laid foundations of light industry and sufficient supply of raw and other materials, the variety of the daily necessities be steadily expanded through the active mobilization of raw material resources, and their quality be improved.

It noted that commercial circulation should be further improved and services be strengthened in keeping with the growth of consumer goods production to actively promote conveniences of the people in their living.

It stressed that the output of oil and other foodstuff should be increased still more through the full-capacity operation of the corn-processing factories and the output of eggs and meat be decisively increased at the chicken, duck and pig factories.

It noted that the fisheries output should be increased and, at the same time, fish processing be further improved.

The plenary meeting stressed that continued efforts should be concentrated on farming for executing the Communist policy in food problem first of all.

It noted:

1984 is a significant year in which the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great rural theses shall be greeted. In that significant year we should display the great might of the socialist rural theses by laying a solid foundation for attaining the 15 million-ton grain target through a big upsurge in agricultural production.

Stressing that the Chuche method of farming should be strictly abided by for a good farming, it said that we should actively introduce good strains, observe the principle of right crop to right soil and proper crop to proper season, increase the fertility of the paddy and non-paddy fields by sowing green manure crops and applying quantities of compost of good quality and produce and supply great quantities of different chemical fertilisers and agricultural chemicals.

The plenary meeting noted that various farm machines of good quality be produced and their operation rate be raised to the maximum and the struggle for tideland construction and acquirement of new land be invigorated.

We, it stressed, should develop stock-breeding and further increase the production of vegetables, industrial crops, and fruits, too, while increasing grain production.

The plenary meeting put forward a task to further expand and develop foreign trade to meet the actual demand when the scale of the national economy has expanded beyond comparison and the economic domains have become very diverse.

It noted that, for further development of foreign trade, its scope should be expanded, the role of the trading organs be raised and, at the same time, the production of exports be increased still further.

The plenary meeting set forth a task to energetically push ahead with capital construction for successfully attaining the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction.

It stressed that big efforts should be directed to the grand nature-remaking such as the construction on five fronts, the reclamation of 300,000 hectares of tideland and the construction of the Nampo lock gate.

For a successful guarantee of capital construction of enormous scale, it noted, the policy of concentrated construction should be thoroughly implemented, designing should be pushed ahead of construction, the production of pre-fab parts be industrialised and construction be actively mechanised.

The growing demand of the national economy for transport should be satisfactorily met through a thorough implementation of the party's policy of applying three methods of transport and three ways of it.

The plenary meeting noted:

To develop railway transport to a higher stage in conformity with the demand of the developing reality, the organisation and command of transport should be done effectively, the output of electric locomotives, heavy-duty waggons and heavy rails be increased and the northern railway project be completed ahead of schedule.

The plenary meeting noted that the volume of joint freight transport by railways, trucks and ships should be increased by further developing auto and water transport together with railway transport.

It noted that the level of science and technology of our country should be lifted to a higher stage and scientific and technical problems arising in attaining the long-range objectives of socialist economic construction be solved successfully through a new turn in scientific researches.

In order to successfully fulfil the national economic plan for next year the principle of socialist economic guidance and management should be strictly abided by, it stressed.

The plenary meeting noted: The important principle of socialist economic guidance and management is a proper combination of the work of administrative and economic organisation and the political work of the party, a correct combination of collective guidance and unified command, the realisation of unified and detailed planning and the application of the cost-accounting system in the management of enterprise.

It noted that a new turn should be effected in socialist economic construction through a strict application of the principle of socialist economic guidance and management.

The plenary meeting put forward a task to strengthen the party leadership for a successful fulfilment of the national economic development plan for next year.

It noted that all the cadres and functionaries, the leading members of the revolution, should further enhance their party spirit, working-class spirit and popular spirit and satisfactorily carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned them with the stand and attitude of a master.

The plenary meeting emphasized:

Though the 1984 plan is vast, it can well be fulfilled as there are the inexhaustible strength of our people firmly united around the party and the leader and the powerful socialist industry and technical forces.

It expressed the belief that the entire party members and working people will achieve brilliant victory in fulfilling the national economic development plan for 1984 by effecting a new upswing in the socialist construction, in hearty response to the party's call.

The plenary meeting adopted a decision on the national economic development plan for 1984.

It examined the organisational question, the second item on the agenda.

It elected Comrade Ho Tam member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and Comrades An Sung-hak, Hong Song-yong and Kim Pok-sin alternate members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee.

Comrade Chon Ha-chol was elected member of the party Central Committee.

Comrades Kim Kwang-chin, O Song-yol, Choe Kwan-yong, Choe Tok-hong, Pak Yun-sok, Yim Tae-yong and Chu Chang-chun were elected alternate members of the party Central Committee to fill the vacancies.

Comrades Choe Chong-yong and Yun So were elected members of the Central Auditing Commission of the party to fill the vacancies.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DUTIES FOR ECONOMIC FUNCTIONARIES OUTLINED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 20 Oct 83 p 2

[Article: "Improving the Life of the People and the Duty of Functionaries"]

[Text] To be meticulously concerned about the continued improvement of the life of the people is one of the principal duties facing functionaries today.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, instructed as follows:

"All of our Party organs and state organizations must be deeply concerned about the life of the people and must look after their lives with responsibility." (Kim Il-song Selected Works, Vol. 20 p. 174-176)

The living of our people has reached a high standard thanks to our party's proper policy and constant care. Our people who had suffered from hunger and poverty in the past are today enjoying an abundant and civilized life under our system in which problems involving clothing, food and shelter have thoroughly been solved while hearing no more plight of hunger such as "rice for breakfast, gruel for supper."

The more a socialist society develops to a higher stage and the more the life of people improves, the higher the demand for the people's living becomes. Our people, whose instinctive requirements (clothing, food and shelter) had been solved and whose living has reached a high standard, are today calling for more opulent and more civilized lives. What our people want now is a life with goods of high quality and varied assortment. Therefore, our functionaries will have to improve their position and work habit in keeping with the situation.

To look after the life of workers meticulously is a requirement for the people's life itself. By nature the people's life itself is very concrete and varied. People are engaged in various activities every day every moment. Their demand varies accordingly. In the workers' living, not only large things but also many small things are used. They are various kitchenware, all kinds of daily necessity items, soy sauce, bean-mash, eggs and vegetables. Therefore, you must always be detail-oriented to look after the life of the people.

Our functionaries are really in an important position because they are to look after the life of the workers meticulously so that they may not have any slight inconvenience in their life.

Functionaries are masters who are responsible for taking care of the people's living thoroughly. No matter what post or responsibility they may assume, our functionaries are assigned with duties to organize and execute works in detail so that there may not be any slight gap in their effort to improve the life of the people. Therefore it is an important matter to know what kinds of interest and mentality are maintained by functionaries to perform their duties because it tells how brilliantly the party's policy and concern have been realized.

All works developed by our party are connected with those designed to improve the life of the people.

The important request raised by our party is to be deeply interested in looking after the life of the people meticulously, especially when a magnificent operation is developed or when a heavy and vast tasks emerge.

In a struggle to realize the great 10 major prospective goals raised by the party at its Sixth General Assembly, our party is developing a bold and large-scale operation to achieve it and is exerting its primary effort to solve smoothly the people's problem involving eating and clothing. And the fishery products and grocery supply bases, including the modern people's consumer goods production bases and the people service facilities, are made available everywhere so as to make the people's life more affluent.

The meticulous care for the people's life on the part of our functionaries is a worthy work through which they can devote themselves to the party and the working class while flowering the party's sublime intention.

Functionaries have emerged from among the people and are assigned with the mission to serve for the benefit of the people. Our functionaries are either the people or their children who have lived hard lives wearing straw shoes and ragged clothes. Therefore, functionaries should not forget their past position even a moment and must take good care of the people's life just like their own.

For the functionaries who have been assigned to important posts thanks to a great confidence placed in them by the party, nothing is more worthy than a thorough execution of the party's policy designed to promote welfare of the people so that they may not experience any slight inconvenience in their life.

When all functionaries have effectively mobilized raw material sources and potential capabilities in their localities, and when they have fully displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, workers everywhere can be provided with better homes and miscellaneous daily necessities, meat, food oil, and other sidedish food stuffs sufficiently.

The party loyalty, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness on the part of the functionaries will be demonstrated through actual works to look after the people's life in every nook and corner while conducting a daily life together with the people.

Upholding the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved leader, to the commanders of anti-Japanese guerrilla units in the by-gone days, saying "Even when you are warm and have enough to eat, you must bear in mind that your subordinates may be hungry and cold," the guerrilla commanders used to look after their subordinates warmly while sharing meals together. Thus, to meticulously look after the workers' lives with a warm care should be a routine activity for our functionaries. Deeply being conscious of heavy duties as masters who are responsible for the people's life, all functionaries must demonstrate a high degree of revolutionary spirit so that they can persistently fulfill the party policy to increase the production of grains, fishery products, fruits and daily necessities through a precise organization work as well as a positive activity rather than mere words. The party policy will bear brilliant fruits anywhere if only all of our functionaries get deeply involved with workers, pay attention to their requests, solve them at a proper time, and continue to improve logistical supply works and the people service works.

To look after the life of people meticulously and continue to improve it are important political works to demonstrate a undefeated vitality and superiority of the socialistic system in our country. Under our system, where the people entrust their life and their future to the party and the republic government entirely, we cannot think about the people's confidence in the party and the republic government without the self-sacrificing struggle of the functionaries.

When the functionaries wage a self-sacrificing struggle with a high party loyalty and consideration toward the working class and the people for the sake of the party, they can fully display the vitality of the party policy and our party's warm-hearted love and care can be conveyed to the people more effectively.

When this is done, the people will come to trust and follow the party and the republic government more and more and will firmly unite around the party and the leader with their firm belief to share their destiny together with the party to the last.

8915

CSO: 4110/027

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines: NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

Yongbuk Youth Coal Mine	Workers have established a coal car repair base and thereby increased the coal car operation rate [NS 1 Jun 83 p 2]
9 August Factory	With the aid of 15 April technical innovations shock brigade and three revolutions team members, workers recently made a new wheel-type mining truck [NS 5 Jun 83 p 1]
26 February Factory	Workers and three revolutions team members innovated to make an automatic piston combined processor, which increased productivity and freed the labor of 44 peoples from piston manufacturing [NS 9 Jun 83 p 1]
Komdok Mine	The 3d concentrate yard installed and made test runs on important equipment in the transformer system and the crusher sifting yard and the extra-large grinder [NS 10 Jun 83 p 1]
Nagwon Machinery Factory	Workers, 15 April technical innovations shock brigade members and three revolutions team members had success in making a pipe roller, raising production capacity from 30 m per hour to 50 m; this equipment can make pipes of varying specifications, from 40mm to 10mm diameter [NS 10 Jun 83 p 1]
Sariwon Mining Machinery Factory	Workers and three revolutions team members produced 60 conveyer belts and sent them to the Namp'o Lockgate construction site [NS 10 Jun 83 p 1]

Hyongbong Coal Mine	Made modern efficient pit road paving machinery; this equipment raising paving speed ten times at one-sixth the labor [NS 14 Jun 83 p 1]
Pyongyang Block Factory	Workers and technicians made new-style high-efficiency cement unloaders; this equipment can handle 60 tons of cement in 20-30 minutes [NS 14 Jun 83 p 1]
3 April Factory	Workers and a 15 April technical innovations shock brigade made a new large induction furnace; this furnace has a shorter melting time than older models and conserves great amounts of electricity per charging [NS 16 Jun 83 p 1]
Komdok Mining Complex	As a result of test runs of equipment for the 3d concentrate yard, workers got equipment for the transportation, water, and grinding systems, as well as remote control and automation equipment; in particular, they got many items of extra-large equipment, including an extra-large grinder and cone crusher [NS 22 Jun 83 p 1]
Hwanghae Iron Works	Steel and construction workers having finished basic construction of the capital equipment, including excavation of the foundation for the large-size roller, they have completed some equipment assembly, including compressors and hydraulic presses; they are working to finish the capability expansion construction by the end of July [NS 23 Jun 83 p 1]
Kumsong Tractor Factory	Workers and three revolutions team members produced the new model Chollima 45 tractors; this model doubles the work capacity while greatly lowering fuel consumption [NS 30 Jun 83 p 2]

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INCREASE IN MINERALS PRODUCTION URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 11 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Epochally Increase Minerals Production"]

[Text] To increase minerals production epochally is an important task facing the mining industrial sector at this time.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, instructed as follows:

"To develop mining industry rapidly and to let the mining industry run definitely ahead of the manufacturing industry is a basic principle of economic construction and is a fundamental factor to increase production prospectively while making maximum use of the production capability that has already been provided for in many sectors of the people's economy" (Kim Il-song Selected Works, Vol 8, p. 357).

Now upholding the party's militant appeal, we are vigorously waging struggles to normalize production in every sector at a high standard and step up economic construction to a maximum degree. What is most keenly needed for the successful accomplishment of such struggles are coal and minerals.

Non-ferrous metal ore and iron ore are important raw materials which are indispensable to the development of modern industry. Therefore, if we want to implement long-term projects successfully and to operate all factories of the manufacturing sector with enormous production capabilities, we must decisively increase minerals production in the mining industrial sector which is the first process of production.

Our party has presented a policy designed to exert an initial effort into the mining industrial sector because of importance and significance involving the solution to raw materials problem in the economic development at this time.

The party had presented a wise policy and had taken a revolutionary action. Because of this, the mines and the overall iron mines in the Komdok and Ryangkangdo area have even expanded more during recent years. Especially, the Komdok Mining Integrated Enterprise has shown a marked improvement and

expansion whereby an ore separation capacity has reached 15 million tons, thereby providing an opening to break through and occupy the hill of 1.5 million ton non-ferrous metal earlier than scheduled. It has also enabled the various sectors of economic construction to bring new changes. From now on, the extraction industry will face such militant tasks as a continued step-up of mine improvement and expansion projects, a successful guarantee to meet the demand for minerals by smoothly solving problems involving ore mining and transportation suitable to the newly created ore separation capacity.

In order to increase mineral production drastically at this time, it is most important for the leading functionaries of this sector to develop projects militantly and creatively with a master-like attitude. Our country is abundant in various non ferrous metal ore and iron ore resources. When we have fully developed and utilized such opulent underground treasures, we can accelerate chuchization, modernization, and scientification of the people's economy thereby upgrading the people's living rapidly. Therefore, the party's policy designed to increase mineral production drastically by placing a primary emphasis on the extraction industry, has embodied a far-sighted plan and intention to occupy the steel hill and the non-ferrous metal hill earlier than scheduled and, furthermore, to achieve the 10 major long-term objectives of socialist economic construction.

In the struggle upholding a lofty intention of the party, the people who ought to become masters are the leading functionaries of the State Administration Council, the State Planning Committee and the extraction industrial sector.

Now our party is making every effort to increase the production of minerals, especially for a drastic increase in the production of non-ferrous metal. As a thorough executioner of the party policy, the economic leading functionaries should duly rack their brains so as to see a great vitality in the party's action. In doing this, they must find their own work to do and then vigorously work on it. Now in the mining sector, there is a lot of work to do including the construction of stable raw materials production bases for ore dressing such as ball and reagent, as well as the securing of mineral quantity and mining sites.

It is not an easy thing to do to perform such tasks while maintaining routine production. And yet one should not hesitate or expect someone else might do it for them.

When the party has decided to improve and expand mining, economic leading functionaries must support the party's intention and immediately find ways to solve on their own such problems related to increasing mineral production as in ore dressing, geological surveys, the preparation for mining sites, and the creation of mineral transport capability. They should also adhere to the primary construction and current production and push forward in a revolutionary manner.

As shown in the struggles and achievement on the part of the heroic builders of Komdok, functionaries can smoothly perform the overall confronting tasks

if they carry out the tasks courageously and militantly after boldly destroying the old day's outdated experiences and methods of calculation. The issue of improving security conditions, which has keenly been raised concerning increased minerals production, today depends on how functionaries of the State Administration Council and appropriate organizations plan and promote the issue in a progressive, firm and highly responsible manner. All in all everything is attributed to a master-like attitude toward works, ideological viewpoints and the way of thinking on the part of the functionaries who accept and execute the party policy unconditionally. Based on the principle of unconditionality, the functionaries must thoroughly meet the requirements for the party policy by mobilizing and utilizing the given condition and the overall internal reserves actively and with initiative.

In order to increase minerals production drastically, you must thoroughly fulfill the party policy on mass mining, mass transport and mass disposal. At present the overall manufacturing industries, including the metallurgical industry, the chemical industry and the machinery industry, are largely improving and expanding. As the manufacturing industry becomes more chucheized and modernized, the demand for minerals is becoming higher beyond comparison from all aspects. At this time such vast and varied demand for minerals in the people's economy cannot be met with handicraft-type skills and passive production methods. Decisively based on modern mining facilities, several thousand tons of mineral ore must be produced at a time in a large scale, then everything, including low-quality ore, must be processed. This is the only way to produce minerals firmly in advance to meet the requirements for production normalization and the prospective demand for economic development. Therefore, the functionaries of national economic guidance organizations and all functionaries who are responsible for minerals production must devote themselves to and must thoroughly fulfill the party policy designed to enhance to a maximum degree the effectiveness of mass mining, mass disposal, and resources development. Today we cannot talk about functionaries' high responsibility and their organization and command capability unless we talk about solving problems involving production technology that emerge because of the desire to increase the per capita minerals production and the extraction rate. The extraction rate is divided into two areas: 1) the recovery rate, and 2) the quality concentration rate.

Functionaries, scientists, technicians and workers of the mining sector must positively introduce into production the advanced extraction skills, ore separation methods, and efficient heavy-duty machinery facilities. They must also modernize and standardize mine pits by strengthening the mass technology reformation campaign.

To produce and guarantee mining facilities smoothly is crucial to a drastic increase in minerals production.

Mining facilities are the primary means in minerals production, and the standard of technology and equipment is a decisive factor of measuring a degree of development in modern mining industry. Therefore we must

increasingly modernize mining technology and equipment and must upgrade the standard of mechanized pit work so that we can basically reform minerals production through the construction of pits, stripping and drifting in advance. In the long run, the matter related to mass mining and mass disposal will be solved only through modernized, efficient machinery facilities. The economic leading functionaries must be guaranteed materially and technologically so that they can create and manufacture even more new modernized mining and ore separation facilities while increasing the production of efficient heavy-duty machines and facilities which are being produced or being developed at machinery factories. Due attention must be paid to increase the use of mining facilities which have been produced and supplied, and measures to guarantee the production of parts to individual equipment and facilities, including small tools, must thoroughly be established.

The party organizations will strengthen the party's guidance so that functionaries and workers will wholeheartedly support the party's intention to increase minerals production drastically and that they will properly plan and unconditionally carry into action the expansion of mining capability and the current production guarantee works. In doing this, a drastic turning point will be made by occupying the hills of non ferrous metal and steel.

9137

CSO: 4110/023

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BUMPER CROPS REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Bumper Corn Crop

SK031047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 3 (KCNA)--The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has reaped a bumper harvest in maize farming in the intermediary and mountainous areas, to say nothing of rice farming in plain areas.

Maize is a most widely cultivated crop together with rice in Korea.

Many cooperative farms in the intermediary and mountainous areas of South Pyongan, North Hwanghae, South Hamgyong and Chagang Provinces lifted the maize yield 0.5-1 ton per hectare as against last year.

The per hectare harvest of maize registered a 2-2.5 tons jump above last year in Yongchon, Sokjong and Kumsok cooperative farms in Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province. Hochon County, South Hamgyong Province, raised its average per hectare yield of maize 2.2 tons up on last year.

Tanchon City, South Hamgyong Province, reaped 0.8 more ton of maize per hectare than last year. The average per hectare harvest of maize leapfrogged 2 tons and 180 kgs on the Yongdok cooperative farm and 2.1 tons on the 300 hectares of terraced fields of Ryongdok District above last year.

This year grain harvest in Tanchon City showed a growth of over 4,100 tons and in Chosan County, Chagang Province, over 1,380 tons.

Many cooperative farms in Yonggang County, Nampo Municipality, boosted the maize yield 0.8-1 ton per hectare as compared with last year.

Bumper Crops Throughout Nation

SK060151 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2358 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 5 (KCNA)--Bumper crops have been reaped this year again on the cooperative farms all over the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A bounteous harvest has been reported from the intermediary and mountainous areas and highlands, not to speak of the granaries on the east and west coasts.

Many cooperative farms surpassed by far the already recorded average per hectare yield of the nation--7.2 tons in paddy rice and 6.3 tons in maize.

The Mangyongdae, Kumchon and Pongsu cooperative farms in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, have gathered in more than 8 tons on an average in rice and 8-11 tons in maize by making a good farming as required by the Chuche farming method.

The Munhwa cooperative farm in Pukchong County, South Hamgyong Province, reaped an average of 9.2 tons of maize from each hectare.

25 percent of the cooperative farms in Yomju County, North Pyongan Province, boosted their per hectare maize harvest by 400 kg on an average. A gain of 700-900 kg per hectare above last year in maize was reported from the Tobong and Yongok cooperative farms and a jump of 500-700 kg in paddy rice from the Yongbuk and Pangung cooperative farms in the Yongbuk and Pangung cooperative farms in the county. This has brought a rise of thousands of tons in grain harvest above last year.

The average per hectare harvest of rice in Kujang County of the province is 500 kg more than the peak year.

The per hectare harvest has also risen considerably on the cooperative farms in North Hwanghae Province. Many cooperative farms in Hwangju County lifted their grain harvest by between 1,000 and 2,000 tons above last year.

The average per hectare harvest in paddy rice rose by more than one ton above last year on a number of cooperative farms including the Pukji in Chaeryong County, South Hwanghae Province.

Hochon County, South Hamgyong Province, registered an increase of 740 kg in paddy rice and 2.5 tons in maize above last year in average per hectare harvest.

The per hectare harvest of maize averaged more than 8 tons on the Hochon-up and Yongwon cooperative farms in the county above last year and it leaped by 2-2.5 times on the Sulam and Wapo cooperative farms. As a result, the county's grain output this year is 5,100 tons above last year.

Further on Bumper Crops

SK060821 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 6 (KCNA)--Bumper crops visited this year again all the cooperative fields where the industrialization and modernization of agriculture are progressing apace under the rays of the great rural theses.

The cooperative farms in the plain areas on the west coast harvested one more ton of paddy rice per hectare above last year, while those in the intermediary and mountainous areas and the east coast area gathered in one more ton of maize per hectare.

The farming in the paddy fields on the reclaimed tideland proved successful this year.

The Ilhae cooperative farm in Chongju County, North Pyongan Province, produced an average of 430 more kilograms of rice per hectare above last year.

Notably, the 100 hectare paddy field of the farm saw an increase of more than two tons of rice per hectare above last year to reach the level of the inner areas.

The farm produced 500 more tons of grain above last year so as to distribute 7.6 tons of grain to each member household on an average.

The Kunoja cooperative farm in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province, increased the per hectare yield 350 kilograms in rice and 480 kilograms in maize above last year.

Hoesang District in Hamhung City, South Hamgyong Province, did the farming of rice as well as maize with success. It harvested an average of 1.1 more tons of maize per hectare above last year. The district produced nearly 1,000 more tons of grain above last year when farming was very successful.

Myongchon County, North Hamgyong Province, increased the per hectare maize output more than one ton above last year.

An increase of nearly one ton in per hectare rice yield was registered on the Kocham, Manho, Sari and Yondok cooperative farms in the county.

The county produced 4,500 tons of grain more than last year.

Big successes were also made in the farming of vegetables and fruits and in the production of meat, eggs and cocoons on the cooperative farms of Korea as a whole this year.

CSO: 4100/029

BRIEFS

NEW REELING MACHINE--Pyongyang, 1 Dec (KCNA)--The Pyongyang textile machine factory recently manufactured a new-type automatic reeling machine. This machine is 1.4 times in the reeling speed and 1.2 times in the per worker productivity, 22 percent lower in electric consumption per spindle and 1.2 times longer in its life span as compared with the old one. The newly introduced cleaning and ventilation devices in the machine rid thread of impurities. The starting device being automatic, the machine is handy in operation and safe. The new-type automatic reeling machine will play an important role in making the textile machines high-speed and improving the quality of textiles. [Text] [SK011058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 1 Dec 83]

SOUTH KOREAN ECONOMY, POLICY--Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)--Reporting on the dependence of the South Korean economy on foreign capital, TASS says on November 30: The Seoul puppet regime has turned South Korea into a domain of foreign capital. The Japanese press reports that the Western monopolies' investments in the South Korean economy stood at around 1,400 million dollars late in October this year. Japanese and U.S. concerns account for 80 percent of this huge sum. "The open doors" policy pursued by the anti-popular military dictatorial junta of Chon Tu-hwan is conducive to an intensification of the exploitation of the South Korean working people and a further decline in their living standards. [Text] [SK021101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 2 Dec 83]

IRON WORKS EXPANSION PROGRESSING--Pyongyang, 2 Dec (KCNA)--A project is going on briskly in the Chongjin District to create a steel production capacity of 6 million tons in accordance with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The expansion project is progressing apace at the Kim Chaek iron works. In three months or so after the start of the project the construction of the third steel shop made big headway. The construction of underground structures including the foundations of the electric hearth and the continuous roughing shop was finished and steel pillars were erected. At the Chongjin steel works the construction of revolving furnace has wound up and vigorous endeavors are now being made to build more revolving furnaces and modernize various related production processes. A new assembling method has been introduced in the construction of the Chongjin thermal power station, with the result that the tempo of boiler assembling has been heightened 1.2 times as against the first stage project. The expansion project of the Musan mine for doubling the earth scraping capacity and other construction projects are progressing apace. [Text] [SK022307 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 2 Dec 83]

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES--Workers and three revolutions team members of the coal mining sector have raised coal production more than 10 percent, compared with the same time last year. The Koch'am Coal Mine is running equipment fully, while rationalizing labor organization, thus exceeding last month's plan by 18 percent. The Onsong and Obong Coal Mines, having gotten sufficient cutting face equipment and small implements, are managing well the reserve cutting areas, thus normalizing high production levels. At the Kaech'on Coal Mining Complex, the Pongch'on Coal Mine, having finished cutting face construction, is exceeding plans every day. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 16 Jun 83 p 1] 9122

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION--The 15 December Youth Shock Brigade is finishing new railroad construction, handling increased work amounts. The brigade is doing well in earth moving, using bulldozers, excavator, and earth-carting trucks. [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Jun 83 p 1] 9122

MACHINE INDUSTRY SUCCESSES--Workers and three revolutions team members of the machine industry sector have realized 2,250 items of conversion to presses and 870 instances of conversion to dies. The Sungni Vehicle Factory implemented 550 in press and 220 in dies in production of the Chaju-22 truck. The Tae'an Heavy Machinery Complex, 3 April Factory, and Yongsong Machinery Complex have raised phased goals by implementing 20 items of press and die conversion. The Huich'on Machine Tool Factory and Kumsong Tractor Factory renovated their die and materiel preparation processes and established a new coal compression manufacturing base. [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 21 Jun 83 p 1] 9122

CSO: 4110/35

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

DAILY EMPHASIZES DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION

SK050435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 5 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Sunday carried an article titled "Development of National Education is Guarantee for the Building of New Society."

It is important for new-emerging nations to rapidly develop national education in order to successfully build a new independent society, the author of the article says, and continues:

Strengthening of education is a more urgent problem in the new-emerging nations which embarked upon the road of building a new society after winning national independence, freed from imperialists' colonial yoke.

The quickest way of bringing up a big contingent of native technical cadres, a problem which presses upon these countries, is to meet the needs for native cadres by themselves by strengthening education.

The struggle for development of education in the non-aligned and other developing countries is a sacred struggle for finally liquidating the evil consequences of the imperialists' colonial rule in the spiritual and cultural sphere of people and for guaranteeing them a dignified and civilized life; it is an honorable work conducive to all-round development and prosperity of all countries and nations and to civilization and progress of humanity.

In correctly developing education in the new-emerging nations it is important to do away with the leftover of the imperialists' colonial slave education and democratize education.

The non-aligned and developing countries are faced with the tasks of thoroughly liquidating the survivals of the reactionary slave education system established by the imperialists and establishing a new democratic education system so as to develop national education in conformity with the requirements of the building of a new society and open a broad avenue for all the members of society to learn freely.

The problem of urgency to be solved first in educational work is to properly conduct the work of training native cadres and thus fully meet the needs for cadres in the building of a new society by themselves.

It is necessary for the developing countries to firmly build up their own bases of training native cadres and bring up their native cadres on an extensive scale by all means and methods.

To do away with illiteracy of working people, a cruel aftermath of the imperialists' policy of benightedness, is one of the pressing tasks facing the peoples who were freed from the bonds of colonialism.

Strengthened South-South cooperation in the fields of education and culture is an important guarantee for a rapid development of national education and national culture in the non-aligned and developing countries.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

WORLD MEDIA SCORE REAGAN'S FAR EAST TOUR

Socialist Media Flay Tour

SK060827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 6 (KCNA)--Mass media of socialist countries carried articles denouncing Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea.

The Cuban paper "GRANMA" November 17 in a commentary said: Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea was mainly aimed at strengthening the political and military relations between Japan and South Korea. The paper denounced the U.S. imperialists' moves to hasten the formation of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

The Cuban paper "LOS TRABAJADORES" November 19 said that the aim of Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea was to increase tension in Asia, hasten the militarization of Japan and support the South Korean "regime" with a new "gift."

The tripartite military alliance projected by the United States is supported by nuclear weapons deployed in the U.S. military bases in Japan and the Pacific and the U.S. weapons in South Korea.

The Cuban paper "JUVENTUD REBELDE" November 17 in a commentary said that Regan's tour was aimed at realizing the U.S. Asian strategy and reaffirming his bellicose nature.

PRENSA LATINA November 11 broadcast an article denouncing Reagan's Asian trip.

The Cuban magazine "BOHEMIA" No. 47 in a commentary exposed the tour of Japan and South Korea of Reagan, a heinous swindler and maniac who knows nothing but missile, and said that it was aimed at fabricating a military alliance to create a new area of tension. The magazine continued:

Reagan's trip reminds us of that of Dulles in 1950. The image of Reagan pretending to be an "envoy of peace" looked ugly for his heinous international aggressive acts.

Reagan's talk about "envoy of peace" only invites hatred and curse for its shamelessness.

The Czechoslovak paper "LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE" November 23 in a commentary said that Reagan's Far Eastern tour was aimed at rounding off the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul tripartite military alliance, a "NATO"-type military alliance.

The Mongolian paper "ULAAN-OD" November 23 said that Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea was aimed at inveigling Tokyo and Seoul deeper into the execution of the U.S. Far Eastern strategy, hastening their militarization and accelerating the formation of a tripartite military alliance linking Washington, Tokyo and Seoul together.

Foreign Media Hit Reagan's Trip

SK080447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA)--Foreign mass media issued articles lashing at Reagan's visit to South Korea and the aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists.

The Nepalese paper "PRAKASH" November 20 said:

During his tour of Japan and South Korea, Reagan raved that the United States assumes "responsibility" for "security" of Japan and South Korea. This outburst is a revelation of his design to form a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and more undisguisedly perpetrate provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people.

Afghan radio November 9 referred to the fact that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are intensifying provocative military exercises and lethal weapons and equipment including nuclear aircraft carriers of the United States are massed in and around South Korea and exposed the crimes of Chon Tu-hwan, the traitor and colonial stooge.

The November 3 issue of the Cuban paper "GRANMA" denounced the U.S. imperialists for ceaselessly bringing murderous weapons into South Korea.

The Czechoslovak paper "RUDE PRAVO," the Polish paper "ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI" and the Sandinist television of Nicaragua also denounced the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

NORWEGIAN YOUTH GROUP SCORES REAGAN'S TRIP

SK080524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 8 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea received a letter of solidarity from the Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Norway in denunciation of Reagan's South Korean tour.

We are well aware how the U.S. imperialists are manoeuvring to strengthen military blocs in all parts of the world. What is the most grave in this is Reagan's moves to make close the military collusion between the United States, Japan and South Korea, Reagan's recent tour of Japan and South Korea clearly showed that the moves to make close the military collusion between them have reached a final stage and Reagan's statement that South Korea is the "forefront of freedom" fully reveals what society the United States patronizes for its interests.

Reagan's "visit" to the demarcation line of North and South Korea proved that the United States resorts to all conceivable intrigues to obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The U.S.-South Korea joint military exercises "team spirit 83" early this year is a patent proof that the U.S. administration would not give up its act aggravating the military confrontation in South Korea, if "necessary."

The Central Committee of the Young Communist League of Norway expressed deep apprehensions over the development of the situation in Korea and will as ever follow it with keen interest.

If the U.S. imperialists intensify the atmosphere of confrontation in Korea, mock peace and security in Korea and lead the provocations to a more grave stages, we will be the first to denounce it.

The Young Communist League of Norway expresses firm solidarity with the Korean youth in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

REPORTAGE ON PYONGYANG MANSUDAE TROUPE TOUR OF CHINA

Performs in Shenyang

SK020903 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 1 (KCNA)--The Pyongyang Mansudae art troupe of our country on a visit to China gave successful performances to full houses every day in Shenyang from November 28 to 30 amid the warm acclamation of the audience.

Its premier there was appreciated on November 28 by leading officials of Liaoning Province as well as working people in the city and from Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces.

The last performance given on November 30 was seen by Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC and commander of the CPLA Shenyang units, and other officials in the province and city as well as a large number of working people, artists and CPLA soldiers.

Also appreciating it was Lu Zhixian, vice-minister of culture.

The theatre was packed to overflowing with audience every day and the performance was warmly acclaimed by them for its high ideological and artistic value.

The artists of the women's instrumental group excellently played "Whenever Spring Comes," a song from the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl," enjoying warm acclamation.

A women's quartet, a man's chorus, man and woman vocal solos, dances, solos and all other numbers deeply moved the audience and left unforgettable impressions on them.

The artists were warmly applauded by representing Chinese musical pieces with high artistic skill.

At the end of the performance a beautiful rainbow linking the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang and Tienanmen in Beijing was projected on the background of the stage and the artists of the troupe dressed in the national

costumes of Korea and China danced a friendship dance to the tune of the song-and-dance "Song of Toast."

At the end of each performance baskets of flowers were presented on the stage.

Silk banners symbolic of the friendship between the two countries were exchanged at the end of the performance given on the evening of November 30.

The performances decorated more beautifully the flower garden of Korea-China friendship which is in full bloom and deepened the feelings of friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and commander of the CPLA Shenyang units, and other leading officials of the province met and had a friendly talk with the leading members and principal artists of the Pyongyang Mansudae art troupe.

On the morning of November 29 the troupe placed a wreath in the cemetery of CPV heroes who laid down their lives in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea in Shenyang and observed a moment's silence in memory of the heroes.

Performs in Dandong

SK040918 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0857 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing, December 3 (KCNA)--The Pyongyang Mansudae art troupe of our country on a visit to China gave performances in Dandong, a border city of China, on the morning and evening of December 2 amid warm welcome of the Dandong citizens.

The evening performance was appreciated by Liu Zhongwen, secretary of the Dandong City Committee of the Communist Party of China, Zheng Ping, deputy secretary of the city party committee and mayor of the Dandong City People's Government, Mao Shenhai, deputy secretary of the city party committee, and other leading officials of party and government organs in Dandong and a large number of working people.

The performance was acclaimed by the audience from the beginning. Each number was encored by an enthusiastic applause.

Artists of the Pyongyang Mansudae art troupe excellently sang Chinese songs to warm acclaim of the audience.

The troupe's performance tour of China made a big contribution to further deepening the friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples and strengthening the Korea-China friendship which was sealed in blood and will be carried forward generation after generation.

The Pyongyang Mansudae art troupe arrived in Dandong by train on December 1 after its successful performance tour of Shenyang.

On the evening of that day the Dandong City People's Government arranged a reception for the troupe. Present there were Liu Zhongwen, secretary of the Dandong City Committee of the Communist Party of China, Zheng Ping, deputy secretary of the city party committee and mayor of the Dandong City People's Government, and other personages concerned.

Speeches were made by Mayor Zheng Ping and head of the troupe Kim Hi Jun.

The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Returns to Pyongyang

SK040923 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 4 (KCNA)--The Pyongyang Mansudae art troupe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Hi-chon of the troupe returned home on December 3 by train after successfully concluding its performance tour of China.

During its one month long visit to China the troupe successfully gave performances amid warm welcome of the Chinese people in Beijing, the capital, Xi'an, Shanghai, Tianjin, Shenyang and Dandong.

The troupe's performance tour of China made a great contribution to further strengthening the ever growing friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

The troupe was met at Pyongyang railway station by vice-minister of culture and art Chang Chol, vice-minister of foreign affairs Kim Tae-sok, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts Choe Yong-hwa, and other personages concerned and a large number of artists in the city.

It was met there by Chinese ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and his embassy officials.

The troupe left Dandong, a border city of China, on the morning of December 3 to return home.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

POLISH PAPER PRINTS 'IMPRESSIONS' OF KOREA

SK070810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 7 (KCNA)--The Polish paper "ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI" October 27 carried impressions of Korea under the title "A City With a Specific Feature" together with a photograph of the Grand People's Study House.

Pointing out that Pyongyang is a city worthy of being proud of its beauty different from cities of other Asian countries, the paper said:

Pyongyang is well harmonized with buildings and green belts, broad streets, squares and fountains with their peculiar features.

During the past Korean war, the enemy dropped 428,000 bombs over Pyongyang and reduced the city to ashes in the true sense of the term.

But Pyongyang imposingly stood from the ashes in a short period and has turned into a beautiful city where there is not a trace of the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists.

All this can be made only by the Korean people with a firm will, faith and high pride, who are industrious, united and animated.

The Korean people are powerfully accelerating socialist construction.

Tall buildings are springing up like bamboo shoots after rain on the Munsu Street of Pyongyang City.

Not only Pyongyang citizens but also the entire Korean people have turned out as one man to carry out the teachings of Comrade President Kim Il-song.

The Korean people study the Chuche idea founded by Comrade President Kim Il-song and the history of his revolutionary activities.

The ideological education is considered work of primary importance in Korea.

The Korean people, holding Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as the great leader and national hero, boundlessly respect and revere him.

The Korean people are leading a happy life.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS GROUP RETURNS--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--The delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Kim Ki-nam, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the union, returned home on December 2 by air after attending an enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the International Organization of Journalists held in France and visiting the Soviet Union. It was met at the airport by general director of the Korean Central News Agency Chu Hyon-ok, director of the publishing house of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Yong-hak, first deputy editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN Chong Ha-chon, personages concerned and Soviet ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov. [Text] [SK030431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 2 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO CHONGNYON RAID

Chongnyon Raid Scored

SK020415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 30 (KNS-KCNA)--Local meetings of Koreans in Japan denouncing the random firing of revolvers at the Central Hall of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) by reactionaries within and without were held in Osaka, Aichi, Gifu, Yamaguchi, Miyagi and other areas on November 26 and 28.

Present there were Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in all parts of Japan and Japanese figures.

Chairmen of the Chongnyon headquarters made speeches, which were followed by denunciation speeches of Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan.

They expressed the resolution to deal hard blows to the enemies by firmly defending the honour of the socialist homeland and the Chongnyon organisation from the subversive acts and sabotage of reactionaries within and without and achieving proud successes in carrying out patriotic tasks.

The meetings were addressed by a number of Japanese figures.

They sternly denounced the revolver firing at the Central Hall of Chongnyon as an organized, premeditated and despicable, never-to-be-condoned criminal act, a part of the malicious anti-DPRK, anti-Chongnyon campaign the reactionaries within and without are carrying on after the tricky Rangoon explosion.

And they expressed firm solidarity with the Koreans in Japan who are vigorously struggling to defend the dignity and honour of the socialist homeland and their organisation.

Letters of request to the Japanese authorities were adopted at the meetings.

Raid Probe Demanded

SK061057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, December 4 (KNS-KCNA)--Japanese figures published talks in demand of a probe into the background of the raid on the Central Hall of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Takeshi Kurokawa, chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo), said:

I think the revolver-firing at the Chongnyon Central Hall occurred against the background of the Rangoon explosion. But I think it too absurd to regard the Rangoon explosion as a work of the DPRK.

The revolver-firing against this background cannot be tolerated. The Japanese police must thoroughly probe into the background of the revolver-firing incident.

Chiro Suzuki, director of the Chogei University in Tokyo, noted that the raid on the Chongnyon Central Hall can be said to be part of the international intrigues to increase tension on the Korean peninsula with the Rangoon explosion as an occasion.

Sumiko Shimizu, chairman of the Japan Women's Council, said:

Obviously behind the incident are the fascist forces promoting increase of tension on the Korean peninsula and the Japan-U.S.-South Korea military alliance, with the far-fetched allegation that the Rangoon explosion is a work of the north.

The Japanese government stepped up its hostile policy such as "sanctions" on the DPRK which has nothing to do with the Rangoon explosion.

It led to the raid on Chongnyon, a democratic organisation. The Japanese Government is wholly to blame for the incident.

Katsushige Matsui, director general of the Japan-Korea Association, said:

As the Japanese Government responded to "sanctions" on the DPRK as regards the Rangoon incident, a right-wing violent group raided the Chongnyon Central Hall.

Since his assumption of office, Prime Minister Nakasone has strengthened the line of militarist revitalisation and taken a lenient attitude to the violent action of the rightist elements.

Our association calls for a severe punishment of the criminals and at the same time strongly demands that Japan's hostile policy to Korea, a hotbed of terrorism, be radically corrected.

Additional Demands for Probe

SK071015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, December 5 (KNS-KCNA)--Japanese organisations and personages demanded that the Japanese authorities severely punish criminals of the raid on the Central Hall of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and take measures to prevent such incident. Socialist member of the House of Representatives Togo Yoneda and other representatives of the Socialist Party called at the residence of the prime minister on November 21. They told the chief cabinet secretary that the revolver-firing incident at the Chongnyon Central Hall was intended to threaten and strike at the DPRK and Chongnyon connecting them with the Rangoon incident, and therefore it cannot be pardoned.

On the same day the National Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity demanded that the Japanese authorities immediately stop their military aid to South Korea which would result in increasing tension on the Korean peninsula and withdraw "sanctions" against the DPRK.

The Tonan District, Osaka, branch of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) adopted at its fourth regular meeting on November 24 a special resolution demanding a powerful measure to prevent such crime.

The resolution was sent to the chief cabinet secretary and the general director of the National Police Agency of Japan.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Officials Union made public a statement on November 24. The second national meeting of the movement for supporting Korea's reunification and the meeting of the Saitama Execution Committee issued a joint statement on December 1 and the Tokyo District Trade Union and the Tokyo Metropolitan People's Council for Japan-Korea Solidarity a joint statement on November 28.

The statements bitterly denounced the raid on the Chongnyon Central Hall as a violent provocation against the Korean citizens in Japan and the DPRK and a never-to-be-condoned crime.

A request for a probe into the background of the raid on the Chongnyon Central Hall was adopted at a lecture meeting sponsored by the Minato District, Osaka, branch of Sohyo on November 25.

The Higashi Murayama City Officials Union of the All-Japan Confederation of Local Autonomy Government Workers' Unions sent a request to the chief cabinet secretary and the general director of the National Policy Agency on November 25 in protest against the raid on the Central Hall of Chongnyon.

The Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with Korean Women sent a request to Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone on December 1 against the Japanese Government's hostile policy to the DPRK. The request said:

The raid on the Chongnyon Central Hall on November 18 is a reflection of the Japanese Government's hostile policy towards the DPRK. The Japanese Government must bear the responsibility for it before the Korean citizens in Japan.

The government must stop its political, economic and military support to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" seeking to perpetuate the division of Korea and heighten tension in Asia, discard its hostile policy towards the DPRK and make efforts to help realize the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

PAPER SAYS SOUTH BEHIND CHONGNYON INCIDENT

SK031043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 3 (KCNA)--While carrying on a frantic anti-DPRK campaign under the pretext of the tricky Rangoon explosion, the South Korean puppet clique are zealously instigating some malicious bosses of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) to attack the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and whip up national confrontation and split among compatriots. Exposing this, CHOSON SINBO on November 28 said that the puppet ambassador to Japan recently summoned leading members" of the "Mindan" centre and demanded them to become the vanguard in the subversive acts against Chongnyon, crying out that this chance should be seized upon for an offensive against Chongnyon.

Noting that the South Korean puppets are engrossed in manoeuvres to organize and destroy Chongnyon, linking it with the Rangoon explosion in a far-fetched manner, the paper says: But this intrigue is repudiated by "Mindan" executives.

The paper stresses that the revolver-firing at the Central Hall of Chongnyon is an unpardonable terrorism committed on the extension line of the puppets' subversive machinations against Chongnyon. The South Korean puppets should stop at once the reckless anti-DPRK and anti-Chongnyon smear campaign and the nation-splitting moves for goading "Mindan" into intrigues to undermine Chongnyon, the paper stresses in conclusion.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

JAPANESE GROUPS DENOUNCE TRIPARTITE INTRIGUES

SK030815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo, December 1 (KNS-KCNA)--A resolution denouncing the international intrigues of the United States, Japan and the South Korean puppets was adopted at an emergency meeting on the Korean question held on November 27 under the co-sponsorship of the Chiba Prefectural Teachers Union and the Korean Affairs Institute of the Chiba Prefectural High School Teachers Union of Japan.

Exposing in detail the feverish international intrigues of the reactionary forces within and without as shown by the Rangoon bomb blast caused by the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique, Reagan's tour of Japan and South Korea, the Nakasone cabinet's hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the revolver-firing at the central headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the resolution stresses:

We sternly denounce such international intrigues, branding them as a plot of the United States, Japan and South Korea against the DPRK.

We will fight against the military integration of Japan, the United States and South Korea and, at the same time, oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the reactionaries and new war provocation manoeuvres in Korea.

We will fight side by side with the Korean people, expressing solidarity with them in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A resolution opposing the anti-DPRK campaign following the Rangoon explosion and supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was adopted on November 13 at the 25th Hokkaido meeting for songs co-sponsored by the Hokkaido local headquarters of the Japan Socialist Youth Union, the Japan Women's Association, the Japan Musicians Association and other public organisations.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REAGAN TRIP DENOUCED IN VARIOUS NATIONS

SK030825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 3 (KCNA)--Public organisations of different countries published statements denouncing war-maniac Reagan's South Korean trip.

The Movement for Peace and Sovereignty among the peoples of Cuba in its statement dated November 22 said that Reagan who visited Japan and South Korea some time ago is carrying into practice more undisguisedly the war policy against the socialist countries and peoples fighting for liberation by opposing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Asian countries and hastening the formation of a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance.

In its statement dated November 25 the Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted that Reagan completed war preparations with the South Korean puppet clique through his trip there.

The Japan and South Korea trip of Reagan, it continued, was aimed at realising his aggressive war strategy by rendering the situation acute in Asia.

It was also intended to knock into shape the aggressive three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea against the DPRK and carry into effect his open war policy against Asia and the socialist countries.

The Malagasy Solidarity Committee of Youth and Students in its statement dated November 28 noted that this trip of Reagan was a war-oriented trip to reduce South Korea to a permanent colony of the United States, start a new war in Korea, round off the three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea and realise the aggressive strategy against Asia and the world.

The All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the Indian committee to support Korea's reunification in their joint statement November 18 noted that the United States is trying to drive Japan as a "shock force" in its Asian aggression and Reagan framed plots to hasten the formation of the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

As proved by the "joint statement" issued at the end of Reagan's South Korean trip, the United States is seeking to turn South Korea into their permanent colony and military base and legalize "two Koreas" internationally by having South Korea recognized as an "independent state," said the statement.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CUBAN JOURNALISTS HITS 'U.S. THREATS' AGAINST DPRK

SK050810 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 5 (KCNA)--The Union of Journalists of Cuba made public an appeal on November 28 against the aggressive provocations of the U.S. imperialists against our country.

The appeal said:

The threats of the United States which have become more vicious to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea around Reagan's South Korean visit fully show the aggressive and undisguised war policy pursued by the U.S. Government.

The threats of the U.S. imperialists have become all the more unscrupulous since the bomb blast in Rangoon on October 9.

The Union of Journalists of Cuba calls upon the honest-minded journalists all over the world to expose and denounce all manner of threatening provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the Korean people including their schemes to increase the number of U.S. imperialists aggression forces present in South Korea and complete a three-way military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea.

At the same time, the journalists of Cuba express once again solidarity with the Korean people and journalists in their struggle against the threatening and provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SEKAI NOTES MEETING FOR SOUTH'S POLITICAL PRISONERS

SK071046 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 7 (KCNA)--The November issue of the Japanese politico-theoretical magazine "SEKAI" carried a letter from South Korea on the summaries of speeches of political prisoners at a prayer meeting held at the christian hall in Seoul on the evening of August 18 in welcome of the released political prisoners.

The meeting was participated in by president of the defunct New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam, Ham Sok-hon, generals of the puppet army and many dismissed professors, churchmen and students.

A person who had been arrested for his participation in a demonstration when he was a fourth-year student said on the struggle against irregularities in prison:

We demanded that the authorities correct the irregularities, but they beat us at random.

We fifteen people held a hunger strike in protest against it. The authorities still detain seven of my colleagues in prison as a retaliatory step.

A woman worker who had been arrested on charges of involvement in the Wonpung Trade Union case said:

We held hunger strikes three times in prison.

We put up a six-point demand--end to the policy of stifling democratic trade unions, punishment of "government" officials who mobilized terrorists and of the president of the Wonpung Woolen Company, representative of international group, restoration of the Wonpung Trade Union, stop of political tribunal, repeal of discrimination of political prisoners from ordinary prisoners and start of a boycott of goods of international group of the church.

We did not want to be released so long as the truth of the case is kept in the dark. The exposure of the truth of the case would lead to the democratization of this land. The distorted facts must be corrected.

A woman worker who had been arrested illegally for she fought against the exploitation by the U.S. employer and repressive acts of the puppet clique at the South Korean branch factory of the U.S. Control Data Company said: Americans are vicious, indeed. If you have a relative or friend hired at such enterprise, tell him to guard against the wolves in sheep's skin.

A young man who had been jailed for several years on charges of involvement in the "Purim case" said:

As long as the realities of this land remain unchanged, we will live in prison. My release from a prison means that I have been moved to another prison an inch wider.

I will continue to struggle along with you for the comrades still in prison and for democracy and justice.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FORUM ON DPRK AGRO-TECHNICAL GROUPS IN TANZANIA

SK050445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 5 (KCNA)--A forum on experiences of members of the Korean agro-technical cooperation groups in Tanzania was held in Tanzania on November 7.

Present at the forum were Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward M. Sokoine, the minister of state of the prime minister's office, the chief secretary of the prime minister's office, the vice-minister of interior, Korean Ambassador to Tanzania Chong Nam-ho and his embassy officials, the heads of Korean agro-technical cooperation groups and personages concerned.

Heads of Korean agro-technical cooperation groups in different parts of Tanzania made speeches on the subjects "On Experience in Introducing Machines Into Maize-Farming," "On Experience in Building a Model Socialist Village," "On Experience in the Farming of Vegetables in Dar es Salaam, and Measures in the Future," "On Experience in the Management of a Large-Scale Farm," and "On Experience in Agricultural Scientific Researches and Technical Problems in Increasing Grain Production."

The Tanzanian prime minister made a speech.

Expressing deep thanks to Korean agro-technicians for their sincere help to Tanzania under unfavorable conditions, he said:

We will further expand cooperation with the DPRK in agriculture.

We will actively learn from successes and experiences gained by the Korean people.

The experiences of Korea where new changes take place day by day are best ones for us to introduce.

After liberation, the DPRK has brought about wonderful changes thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the brilliant application of the Chuche idea founded by him.

Therefore, we are going to actively learn from the experiences of Korea.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON CELEBRATION OF FINNISH INDEPENDENCE

Finnish Embassy Hosts Party

SK060415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 6 (KCNA)--A reception was given by the Finnish Embassy in Pyongyang at the Ongyu restaurant on the evening of December 5 on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the independence of Finland.

Invited to the reception were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Chong-u and personages concerned.

Secretary of Trade of the Finnish Embassy Peter Von der Pahlen and Vice-Minister Kim Yong-sop spoke at the reception.

The attendants toasted the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Finland, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of his excellency Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland.

Papers Note Anniversary

SK061553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 6 (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate articles to the 66th anniversary of the independence of Finland and extend felicitations to her people.

After introducing the nature and economy of Finland, the author of a RODONG SINMUN article says:

Links have been strengthened in various domains since the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Korea and Finland in June 1973.

Congratulating the Finnish people on their independence day, the Korean people wish them great success in their effort for the country's prosperity.

An article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people rejoice over the successes made by the Finnish people in developing the economy.

The struggle of the two peoples against a new war and for peace and security is conducive to the cause of world peace, it stresses.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HO TAM SENDS SOLIDARITY LETTER TO NICARAGUA

SK050506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 5 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a letter of solidarity to Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, foreign minister of the Republic of Nicaragua, in support of the peace proposal put forward by the government of the Republic of Nicaragua and the Nicaraguan people's just struggle for its realisation.

Noting that he received the October 25 letter of the Nicaraguan foreign minister, the letter said:

I became well aware of the peace proposal advanced by the Nicaraguan Government, the six-point peace proposal by respected commandant of revolution Daniel Ortega and the peace-loving efforts of the government and people of the Republic of Nicaragua. This is a most fair and realistic measure to prevent the danger of new war in the Central American region and achieve a peace and security in this region and a reflection of the peace-loving stand of in the Republic of Nicaragua.

The letter went on to say:

Instead of accepting the peace-loving initiative of the Nicaraguan Government and the member nations of the "Contadora Group" of Latin America, the U.S. imperialists made a brigandish armed intervention and caused a sanguinary tragedy against Grenada, an independent and sovereign state, and are now directing the spearhead of aggression against Nicaragua.

The military threat and aggressive and interventionist moves on the part of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Nicaragua and an open challenge to the world peace-loving people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely denounce the reckless aggressive and interventionist moves of the U.S. imperialists against the Republic of Nicaragua and express support to and militant solidarity with the peace proposal set forth by your government and the Nicaraguan people in their just struggle for its realisation.

The Korean people will in the future, too, stand firm on the side of the fraternal Nicaraguan people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and will extend active support and encouragement with might and main to them in their just struggle.

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

SYMPATHY TO VIETNAMESE PREMIER--Pyongyang, 29 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of sympathy to Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The message reads upon hearing the news that central coastal areas including Thai Binh Province, Vietnam, were severely damaged by a recent typhoon and heavy rain, I express deep sympathy and consolation to you and the people of the afflicted areas. It expressed the belief that the government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam would stabilize the life of the afflicted people at an early date. [Text] [SK300038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 29 Nov 83]

PREMIER OF NIGER GREETED--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Hamid Algabit, upon his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Niger. The message wished the prime minister new successes in his responsible work for the prosperity of the country and the building of a new society. [Text] [SK030427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 2 Dec 83]

NIGER FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Ide Oumarou upon his appointment as minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Niger. The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future and wished him new successes in his responsible work. [Text] [SK030429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 2 Dec 83]

JAPANESE SHIP HELD--The "Fujisanmaru" No. 18, belonging to the Japan Fuji Steamship Company, Ltd, which arrived in Nampo on 15 November 1983 and is at anchor in this port at present, violated the law of our country during its stay in Nampo. The relevant organization is conducting an investigation for this. [Text] [SK022336 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 Dec 83]

NEW SEYCHELLOIS AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 5 Dec (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on December 4 met and had a conversation with Callixte Francois Doffay, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Seychelles to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK050419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 5 Dec 83]

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER GREETED--Pyongyang, 5 Dec (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, on the occasion of the National Day of Thailand. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the idea of independence, friendship and peace. [Text] [SK050423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 5 Dec 83]

GOVERNMENT GROUP VISITS SURINAME--Pyongyang, 5 Dec (KCNA)--Desi Bouterse, president of the National Policy Centre of the Republic of Surinam and commander-in-chief of the national armed forces of Surinam, on November 29 met the government delegation of our country headed by Yim Ki-taek on a visit to his country for attending national day celebrations. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to President Desi Bouterse. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his friendly greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He said he is pleased with the favourable development of friendly relations between Surinam and Korea. Noting that Surinam will continue supporting the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification, he stressed that the question of Korean reunification, a question to be decided by the Korean people themselves, must be settled independently without foreign interference and on the principle of national self-determination in the spirit of the non-aligned movement. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK050425 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 5 Dec 83]

DEMONSTRATIONS IN S. KOREA--Tokyo, 3 Dec (KNS-KCNA)--Students of 17 universities of South Korea participated in demonstrations against the South Korean trip of Reagan, the warlike boss of U.S. imperialism, on the threshold of his arrival, according to a report of "ASAHI SHIMBUN" December 3. The paper quoted data of investigation conducted by the Human Rights Committee of the Christian Church Council of South Korea which it received from the Emergency Council of Christians on the South Korean Affairs in Japan, as saying: It is said that the anti-U.S. demonstrations before Reagan's three-day visit were participated in by students of thirteen universities in Seoul, two in Taejon, one in Kwangju and one in Chongju. The Chon Tu-hwan military gang arrested 145 students of these universities, said the South Korean church organisation. [Text] [SK050441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 5 Dec 83]

REPLY FROM GUINEAN LEADER--Pyongyang, 6 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea, received a message from Ahmed Sekou Toure in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his reelection as general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea at the 12th party congress. The reply message dated November 28 reads: Your excellency dear friend, I was deeply moved by your congratulatory message to me on my reelection as general secretary of our party, the Democratic Party of Guinea. I extend thanks to you from the bottom of my heart for this and reassure you that I am firmly resolved to make sincere efforts to consolidate and develop the excellent friendly and cooperative relations existing between our two parties and our

two friendly peoples. You may rest assured that I am ready to wage with all other people a grand struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for the building of a peaceful, just and united world. Please accept assurances of my highest considerations. [Text] [SK060406 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 6 Dec 83]

MILITARY NATURE OF CHON 'REGIME'--Pyongyang, 7 Dec (KCNA)--The Japanese paper "YOMIURI SHIMBUN" carried an article by its Seoul correspondent laying bare the military fascist nature of the South Korean puppet regime. Noting that it is said in South Korea that to seize power the military academy is more favorable than Seoul University, the paper said: This shows the cold response of the people to the fact that graduates of the "military academy" have seized "power" for more than 20 years through the periods of the Pak Chong-hui and the Chon Tu-hwan's "government." The paper noted that not only the axis of the power, army and police but also "government," political parties and financial circles are filled with graduates of the "military academy." Though the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique advertizes "democratic politics," it is evident that the present "regime," too, is formed with graduates of the "military academy." [Text] [SK070455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 7 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

CHINESE GOODS EXPORTED TO U.S.--Pyongyang, 3 Dec (KCNA)--The spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade issued a statement on November 30 in connection with acceptance of American textile manufacturers by the U.S. Department of Commerce of the case of levying "countervailing duty" on China's textile products exported to the United States, according to a XINHUA report. Recalling the fact that the U.S. Government made the U.S. Department of Commerce to accept the petition of the American textile manufacturers on levying "countervailing duty" on China's textile products exported to the United States, the statement stressed that China and the United States have different social and economic systems. The United States cannot judge China's exchange prices and settlement by the criteria of capitalist countries in general. [Text] [SK041628 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 4 Dec 83]

CSO: 4100/029

N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

SOUTH AFRICAN DEPARTS--The following bid farewell to the delegation of the South African People's Congress, led by Oliver Tambo, which left on 31 May:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, Politburo; vice president
Yi Hwa-sŏn	candidate member, central committee; deputy department director, central committee
Pak Chung-kuk	KPA lieutenant general

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jun 83 p 2]

BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY--The national secretary of the Belgian Communist Party arrived on 31 May, with the following to greet him:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-sun	deputy department director, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jun 83 p 3]

KCNA DELEGATION RETURNS--The following greeted the KCNA delegation, under Chu Hyŏn-ok, which returned from the PRC on 31 May:

Kim Yong-hak	president, KWP Publishing Company
Ch'ae Chun-pyŏng	responsible editor, MINJU CHOSON
Chŏng Ha-ch'ŏn	1st vice editor, NODONG SINMUN
Han Chong-sŏp	vice president, KCNA
Yi Chŏng-nam	vice chairman, central broadcast committee

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jun 83 p 4]

THAI DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 31 May of a delegation of the Thai provincial governors:

Song Kwan-cho	chairman, South Pyongan Province people's committee
Kim U-chong	vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison with foreign countries
Wang Kyong-hak	vice chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 1 Jun 83 p 4]

KIM MEETS PRC TROUPE--The following were present on 7 June when Kim Il-song met the visiting PLA Song-and-Dance Troupe:

Pak Song-ch'ol	member, politburo, vice president
O Kuk-yol [ryol]	member, politburo, KPA chief of staff
Paek Hak-num [rim]	member, politburo, vice minister of the people's armed forces
Ho Tam	candidate member, politburo; foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Jun 83 p 1]

ANTI-JAPANESE UPRISING REMEMBERED--The following attended a Pyongyang city commemorative report meeting on 9 June, the 57th anniversary of the 10 June anti-Japanese uprising; the meeting was held at Moranbang Theater:

Ho Chong-suk	secretary, central committee; chairman, DFRF central committee
Chong Sin-hyok	chairman, Chondogyo Chongu Party central committee
Yo [Ryo] Yon-ku	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, CPRF
Yom [Ryom] Kuk-yol [ryol]	vice chairman, Korea Social Democratic Party central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 10 Jun 83 p 5]

YOUTH TROUPE RETURNS--The following greeted the 10 June arrival at Wonsan of the Pyongyang Student and Youth Art Troupe, which had toured Japan:

Yi Chae-yun	responsible secretary, KWP Kangwon Province committee
Yi Yong-su	chairman SWYP central committee
Ch'oe Pok-yon	chairman, Kangwon Province people's committee
Chang Ch'ol	vice minister of culture and art

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jun 83 p 4]

RETURN FROM BULGARIA--The following greeted the return on 10 June of the Korean Architect's League delegation, led by Kim Ung-sang, which attended an exhibition in Bulgaria:

Cho Ch'ol-chun minister of construction
Ch'a In-kil 1st vice chairman, national construction commission
[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jun 83 p 4]

THAI FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--The following greeted the 9 June arrival of a Thai Friendship delegation:

Chang Se-kuk vice chairman, Korea-Thailand Friendship Society;
 vice chairman, committee for cultural liaison
 with foreign countries
Ch'oe Un-pong vice chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee
[NODONG SINMUN 11 Jun 83 p 5]

KIM MEETS INDIANS--On 12 June, Kim Il-song met the Indian Nehru University scholars delegation, with the following present:

Hwang Chang-yop comrade
Yu Yong-kol deputy department director, central committee
[NODONG SINMUN 13 Jun 83 p 1]

UGANDA DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 14 June of the Uganda government public information and broadcasting delegation:

Kim Yong-ch'ae minister of communications
Yi Nam-kyu vice president, KCNA
Kang Tok-se vice chairman, central broadcast committee
[NODONG SINMUN 15 Jun 83 p 4]

ATHLETIC DELEGATION TO PRC--The following bid farewell to an athletic delegation, led by Kim Yu-sun, which left on the 14th for the PRC:

Ch'oe T'ae-pok chairman, education committee
Yi Yong-su chairman, SWYL central committee
Kim Tuk-chun vice chairman, Korean athletic guidance committee
Yi Ch'ang-son "
[NODONG SINMUN 15 Jun 83 p 4]

DELEGATION TO HUNGARY--The following bid farewell to a government delegation, led by Kye Ung-t'ae, which departed for Hungary to participate in the fifth inter-governmental economic and scientific-technical consultative conference:

Chǒng Chun-ki vice premier

Chǒng Song-nam minister of external economic affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 16 May 83 p 2]

AGRICULTURE DELEGATION DEPARTS--A delegation of the Agriculture League, led by Kim I-hun, left for Czechoslovakia and Hungary on 15 June, with the following to bid farewell:

Kim Pong-chu chairman, GFTU

Cho Chang-sin vice chairman, Agriculture League

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Jun 83 p 5]

CULTURAL DELEGATION--The following bid farewell to a cultural delegation, led by Ch'oe Hak-nae [rae], which left on 14 June for Bulgaria and Algeria:

Chang Ch'ǒl vice minister of culture and art

Ch'oe Yǒng-hwa 1st vice chairman, GFLAU

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Jun 83 p 5]

KIM MEETS UGANDANS--The following were present on 17 June when Kim Il-song met the Ugandan public information and broadcasting delegation:

Hǒ Tam vice premier; foreign minister

Kang Tǒk-sǒ vice chairman, central broadcast committee

[NODONG SINMUN 18 Jun 83 p 2]

UGANDAN DELEGATION LEAVES--The following bid farewell to the visiting Ugandan public information and broadcasting delegation, which left for home on 18 June:

Kim Yǒng-ch'ae minister of communications

Yi Nam-kyu vice president, KCNA

Kang Tǒk-sǒ vice chairman, central broadcast committee

[NODONG SINMUN 19 Jun 83 p 5]

TECHNICAL DELEGATION TO PRF--The following bid farewell to the government delegation, led by Kim Ung-ho, which left on 21 June to participate in the 23d DPRK-PRC scientific and technical consultative conference:

Kim Chong-u vice minister of external economic affairs

Pak Tong-chu vice minister of chemical industries

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Jun 83 p 5]

RETURN FROM THAILAND--The following bid farewell to the departing Thai friendship delegation, which left on the 21st:

Chang Se-kuk vice chairman, DPRK-Thailand friendship society;
vice chairman, society for cultural liaison
with foreign countries

Ch'oe Un-pong vice chairman, Pyongyang city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 22 Jun 83 p 5]

PUBLICATION ANNIVERSARY MARKED--The following participated in a Pyongyang city report meeting on 22 June at the 8 February Cultural Hall on the 10th anniversary of the publication of Kim Il-song's work "Let us prevent the split of the people and unify the fatherland":

Kim Chung-nin [rin] member, politburo; secretary, central committee

Sŏ Yun-sŏk member, politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang
city party

Hŏ Chong-suk secretary, central committee; chairman, DFRF

Yang Hyong-sŏp chairman, SPA standing committee; chairman, DFRF
central committee

Chong Sin-hyŏk chairman, Chondogyo Chongu Party central committee

Yŏ [Ryŏ] Yŏn-ku chief secretary, DFRF central committee

Hong Ki-mun vice chairman, CPRF

Yŏm [Ryŏm] Kuk-yŏl [ryŏl] vice chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party
central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Jun 83 p 1]

CINEMA UNIT COMMEMORATED--A commemorative report meeting was held on 22 June at the Moranbong Art Theater on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the cinema scenario composition company, with the following present:

Hwang Chang-yŏp comrade

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Jun 83 p 4]

ATHLETES TO PRC--The following bid farewell to an athletic delegation, led by Kim Yu-sun, which departed for the PRC on 21 June:

Ch'oe T'ae-pok chairman, athletics committee

Yi Yŏng-su chairman, SWYL central committee

Kim Tuk-chun vice chairman, Korean athletics guidance committee

Yi Ch'ang-sŏn "

[NODONG SINMUN 23 Jun 83 p 4]

ANTI-U.S. MEETING HELD--The following participated in a national youth and students activists meeting held in Kaesong on 24 June, at which U.S. maneuvers to split Korea and start war were censured:

Chŏng Chun-ki candidate member, politburo; vice premier

Hwang Chang-yŏp secretary, central committee

Kim Si-hak department director, central committee

Kim Ki-sŏn responsible secretary, Kaesong KWP committee

Yi Yŏng-su chairman, SWYL central committee

Kim Yŏng-chŏn chairman, Kaesong city people's committee

Han Chu-kyŏng major general; DPRK member of the military
armistice commission

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Jun 83 p 1]

WAR ANNIVERSARY RECALLED--Meetings were held at various locations to remember the start of the Korean War in 1950; the following were held on 24 June:
The following people attended a rally in Pyongyang:

Hong Sŏng-nam responsible secretary, S. Pyongan Party committee;
candidate member, politburo

Song Kwan-cho chairman, S. Pyongan Province people's committee

The following attended a rally in Sariwon:

Ch'oe Mun-sŏn responsible secretary, Hwanghae Province party committee

Han Ch'ang-man chairman, Hwanghae Province people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Jun 83 p 4]

PYONGYANG ANTI-U.S. RALLY--A Pyongyang city mass meeting was held on 25 June to mark the day of anti-U.S. struggle, with the following in attendance:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl member, politburo; vice president

Kim Chung-nin [rin] member, politburo; secretary, central committee

O Paek-yong [ryong] member, politburo

Paek Hak-nin [rin] member, politburo; vice minister of the people's armed forces

Sŏ Yun-sŏk member, politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party

Hŏ Tam candidate member, politburo; vice premier

Chŏng Chun-ki "

Kye Ung-t'ae "

Hŏ Chŏng-suk "

Hwang Chang-yŏp secretary, central committee

Chŏng Sin-hyŏk chairman, Chondogyo Chongu Party central committee

Yŏ [Ryŏ] Yŏn-ku chief secretary, DFRF central committee

Hong Ki-mun vice chairman, CPRF

Yŏm [Ryŏm] Kuk-yŏl [Ryŏl] vice chairman, Korean Social Democratic Party central committee

Also in attendance were:

Pak Chŏng-hyŏn chairman, Korean residents in Japan Democratic women's league central standing committee

Pak Tong-ch'un board chairman, Korean residents in Japan Korean speech publishers society

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 83 p 1]

MORE ANTI-U.S. MEETINGS--Meetings were held at the following places in North Korea on 25 June, the Day of Anti-U.S. Struggle.

The following attended a meeting at Hamhung:

Yi Kil-song	responsible secretary, South Hamgyong Province party committee
Kim Hyŏng-chŏng	chairman, South Hamgyong Province people's committee

The following attended a meeting in Ch'ongjin:

Kang Hui-won	candidate member, central committee; responsible secretary, Ch'ongjin city party committee
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The following attended a meeting in Wonsan:

Yi Chae-yun	responsible secretary, Kangwon Province party committee
Ch'oe Pok-yŏn	chairman, Kangwon Province people's committee

The following attended a meeting in Kanggye:

Yi Tong-ch'un	responsible secretary, Chagang Province party committee
Pak Sung-il	chairman, Chagang Province people's committee

The following attended a meeting in Haeju:

Pak Su-tong	chairman, South Hwanghae Province people's committee
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[NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 83 p 4]

CENSURE MEETING HELD--The following attended a censure meeting on 25 June to denounce U.S. imperialism:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	secretary, central committee
Pak Su-tong	chairman, South Hwanghae Province people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Jun 83 p 4]

MORE ANTI-U.S. RALLIES--The following rallies were held on 26 June to mark the Day of Anti-U.S. Struggle:

The following attended a meeting in Hyesan:

Yim Su-man	responsible secretary, Yanggang Province party committee
Kim Man-kyo	chairman, Yanggang Province people's committee

The following attended a meeting in Sinuiju:

Kim Pyŏng-yul [ryul] responsible secretary, North Pyongan Province
party committee

Kim Hŭ-chun chairman, North Pyongan Province people's
committee

The following attended a meeting in Namp'o:

Yi Kun-mo comrade

Ch'oe Ch'i-sŏn chairman Namp'o city people's committee

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Jun 83 p 3]

KIM CHONG-IL GIVES GUIDANCE--The following accompanied Kim Chong-il on 27 June, when he gave practical guidance at the DPRK Political College:

O Chin-u member, politburo standing committee; minister
of the people's armed forces

Yim Ch'un-ch'u member, politburo; vice president

Kim Yŏng-nam member, politburo; secretary, central committee

Yŏn Hyŏng-muk "

Hŏ Tam candidate member, politburo; vice premier; foreign
minister

Hwang Chang-yŏp secretary, central committee

Yi Chin-su member, central committee; minister of public
security

Kim Kuk-t'ae member, central committee; department director,
central committee

Kim Si-hak "

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 83 p 1]

WOMEN'S LEAGUE MEETS--The following attended the opening session of the 5th congress of the Korean Democratic Women's League, on 27 September:

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl member, politburo; vice president

Chŏng Chun-ki candidate member, politburo; vice premier

Hŏ Chŏng-suk secretary, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 83 p 1]

JOURNALISTS ARRIVE--Delegates from several countries arrived in Pyongyang to attend the world journalists conference, with the following to greet them on 27 June:

Kim Ki-nam	responsible editor, NODONG SINMUN
Yun Kyōng-t'aek	vice chairman, Korean journalists league central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Jun 83 p 4]

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--A delegation of the League to Promote Japanese-Korean Friendship arrived on 28 June, with the following to greet them:

Hyon Chun-kuk	chairman, Society to Promote Japanese-Korean Friendship
Kim U-chong	vice chairman, "

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Jun 83 p 4]

MORE JOURNALISTS ARRIVE--The following greeted the arrival of delegations on 28 June, for the world journalists conference:

Chu Hyōn-ok	vice chairman, Korean journalists league central committee; president, KNCA
Kim Chōng-hwan	responsible editor, PYONGYANG SINMUN

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Jun 83 p 5]

PUBLISHING DELEGATION DEPARTS--On 28 June, a delegation led by Kim Chōng-hyōk, vice director of the publishing guidance bureau, left for Peking, with the following to see them off:

No [Ro] Hak-yul [ryul]	vice director, publishing guidance bureau
Sim Sang-chin	vice editor, KWP Publishing Company

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Jun 83 p 5]

KIM JOINS WOMEN--The following were present when Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with delegates to the 5th congress of the Korean Democratic Women's League:

Pak Sōng-ch'ol	member, politburo; vice president
Chōng Chun-ki	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Ho Chōng-suk	secretary, central committee
Kim Sōng-ae	chairman, Democratic Women's League

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Jun 83 p 1]

HEALTH DELEGATION TO CUBA--The following bid farewell on 29 June to a health delegation, led by Pak Myong-pin, which left for a visit to Cuba:

Yi Ch'ang-son minister of culture and art

Yi Chong-yul [ryul] 1st vice minister of health

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Jun 83 p 5]

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--The following bid farewell to an electric power technology delegation, led by Chong T'ae-hyon, which left for Bulgaria on 29 June:

Yun Yong-chik vice minister of electric power industries

Chon Il-ch'un vice minister of external economic affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Jun 83 p 5]

MACHINERY DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--The following bid farewell on 29 June to a machinery industries delegation, led by Kim Se-yun, which left for Bulgaria:

Chong Sun-ku vice chairman, machine industries committee

Chon Il-ch'un vice minister of external economic affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 30 Jun 83 p 5]

CSO: 4110/36

END